

For Dukakis, Gloom Is Lifting

Looking Ahead to New York, He Staunchly Backs Israel

By David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

OSKOSH, Wisconsin — In

recently optimistic that he can

beat the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson in the Wisconsin primary Tues-

day, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts has begun posi-

tions himself for New York and the

next big test in the Democratic

presidential race by taking a

moderately pro-Israel position on

Middle East policy.

In a speech and at a news confer-

ence Saturday in Oshkosh, he

blamed most problems in the Mid-

east on Arab recalcitrance and

did not find fault with Israel's han-

dling of Palestinian protests in the

West Bank and Gaza Strip.

As he left Saturday afternoon for

six hours of campaigning in Colo-

rado, which was holding its caucu-

sions Monday, the Sunday edition of

The Milwaukee Journal reported that

Mr. Dukakis had an eight-

percentage-point lead over Mr.

Jackson in Wisconsin. The survey

of 845 voters completed Thursday

gave Mr. Dukakis 43 percent, Mr.

Jackson 35 percent, Senator Albert

Gore Jr. of Tennessee 15 percent

and Senator Paul Simon of Illinois

11 percent.

Dukakis aides said their night-

tracking polls showed a smaller

margin. They said they were wor-

ried that the surveys might not cap-

ture the full intensity or breadth of

support for Jackson, but the re-

sponse Mr. Dukakis has drawn in

Wisconsin has lifted the mood of

his entourage from the deep gloom

that developed when Mr. Jackson

trounced Mr. Dukakis in Michigan

on March 26.

The governor was to return to

Wisconsin to campaign Sunday and

Monday, a sign that he was

taking nothing for granted. But his

speech Saturday at the University of

Wisconsin branch in Oshkosh was

clearly aimed at the New York

primary April 19. Jews normally

make up one-fourth of the Demo-

cratic electorate in New York. On

Friday night Mr. Dukakis and his

wife, Kitty, who is Jewish, attended a

seder, or Passover dinner, with a

Milwaukee family.

He said Saturday, "The first

thing anyone must understand

about the Middle East is that we

will never let Israel down."

See DUKAKIS, Page 5

Kiosk

Police in Force

At Belfast Rally

BELFAST (Reuters) —

British troops and the police

appeared in force Sunday at a

rally attended by thousands of

people in a Roman Catholic

cemetery where three persons

were killed in a gun and

grenade attack last month. The

rally commemorated the 1916

Easter Rising in Dublin.

The heavy security was the

first practical sign of a return

to a policy of policing pro-

Irish Republican Army assem-

blies in Belfast.

MONDAY Q&A

What Bush Fans Love:
That Nice Safe Feeling

By Maureen Dowd

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Emma

Lewis does not hear bells and

bells when she looks at George Bush.

She just gets a nice safe feeling

inside.

"I think he can do the job ade-

quately — that's it in a nutshell,"

said Ms. Lewis, a retired teacher

from Plains, Texas, who voted for

the vice president in her state's Re-

publican primary. "Bob Dole was

not headed. I don't care how smart

you are; you have to know how to

get along with people."

She added with some alarm, "If

we're going to have a president who

is not a gentleman, then where are

we?"

Where, indeed. Political savants in

whom he had been smirking at Mr.

Bush for years, and predicting that

he would dissolve in a puddle of

class "anachronisms" and shallow

support, are still struck by his swift

and decisive triumph in the Republi-

can race.

What they find is a collection of

virtues that, taken together, have

made a solid appeal to Republican

voters. The vice president has come

across as a gentleman, as Ms. Lewis

notes, and as unceasingly loyal,

personally charming and thought-

ful in matters big and small.

At times, Republicans have wor-

ried about him as a leader, and

have been troubled by his relation-

ship to the far-right affair. But he

and large they see him as some-

one who knows his way around and

as a proper disciple for President

Ronald Reagan. They find him

modest, and, in the phrase of a

former Bush speechwriter, the

Washington writer Christopher

Buckley, "a class act."

Peggy Noonan, a Reagan

speechwriter who has done some

work for Mr. Bush, said that many

of his qualities that drew mockery

in the capital played differently on

the campaign trail.

"Washington pundits saw Bush

as largely the last vestige of Rea-

ganism, so they didn't like him,"

she said. "The American people

saw Bush as the last vestige of Rea-

ganism so they liked him."

"The biggest error in the conven-

tional wisdom this year was that

George Bush would be easy to beat,"

said Robert Shrum, a Demo-

cratic media consultant, who wor-

ries that his party may make the

same mistake about Mr. Bush this

autumn that many Republicans made

about him last winter.

Credit is commonly given to the

president's broad-shouldered spon-

sorship — "There is a sense of

royalist succession in the Republi-

can Party," Mr. Buckley says —

and to Mr. Bush's talented staff

and solid organization. But the sto-

ry of the vice president's success

may carry another, more subtle

moral: Good manners count.

Unlike the president in whose

shadow he hovers, Mr. Bush does

not have the big speech, the big

presence or the big emotional con-

nection with supporters. But he has

become a master of the small ges-

ture, a personal touch that helps

keep his campaign running

smoothly and creates good will in

the Republican Party.

"The personal touch is more im-

portant for Bush," said Charles

Black, a political strategist who

worked for Representative Jack F.

See BUSH, Page 5

GRAND OPENING — About 100,000 Japanese celebrated the opening of a 12.3-kilometer bridge linking the main island of Honsu with Shikoku Island in southeastern Japan by forming

a human chain Sunday between the two islands. The bridge, straddling five small islands, cost the equivalent of \$8.7 billion and took 10 years to build. The official opening is on April 10.

Kazuo Kasahara, The Associated Press

Fault in Brezhnev's Stars

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said

Sunday that the Soviet system of awarding medals to top achievers

needed revision. Sarcastically, it singled out Leonid I. Brezhnev as an

example.

Pravda said that the late Soviet leader had awarded himself four

gold stars as a hero of the Soviet Union for bravery in World War II,

although records showed he did not deserve them.

It criticized him for adding the Order of Victory, the highest

military award, which in theory is reserved for army commanders

leading their troops to major wartime victories. "In his post he could

not have earned out such operations," Pravda said.

Pravda suggested that the awards be no longer handed down from

above but decided at the grass-roots level.

The \$101 price includes not only the trip but also

the arranging of a passport and exit permit, which is

handled by the agency.

Usually, no more than two

weeks pass between the time a would-be émigré

walks into Pergotour and the time he passes through

Baseball Is 'Greatest,' League Chief Says as Season Opens

A. Bartlett Giamatti, a Renaissance scholar who in 1978 became the president of Yale University, left that position two years ago to give free rein to a lifelong passion for baseball: He became president of the National League. On the eve of Opening Day on Monday — his 50th birthday — he spoke by telephone from New York with John Phillips of the IHT.

Q. Does U.S. organized baseball care about the game beyond its borders?

A. Absolutely. The more people in the world who are playing the better it is for major league baseball. It is, after all, already an international game. There are, for starters, two distinguished teams in Canada at the major league level. There are a remarkable number of Latin American leagues and teams. And of course there is the extremely interesting and professional baseball played in Japan. The fact is that the European countries, and some other Asian countries, have begun even more intensively to look at baseball because of its Olympic-medal-sport status. Italy, Holland, England, Finland, Russia and China are all beginning more and more to play very good baseball.

Q. Did major league baseball help in the effort to make it a medal sport?

A. I wasn't here at the time, but my guess is that major league baseball, as always, probably had a

very positive attitude. I can't believe that Peter Ueberroth's Olympic connections haven't encouraged it. Everybody here is very anxious to see it flourish as an Olympic sport, and we offer assistance wherever we can to anybody abroad who is interested in baseball.

An example: I got a letter the other day from some umpires in England. They wanted help in becoming

MONDAY Q&A

more professional. We've sent them tapes, rule books, instructional material from the umpires' school, and we'd do anything we could to assist them in exchange programs. We have exchange programs with Latin American umpires, and we had Japanese umpires working at spring training this year.

Q. Does U.S. baseball promote the sport abroad?

A. There have been requests for exhibition games in Europe, and they're more or less looked upon favorably if the clubs are interested. Missionary work — don't misconstrue the word — is going on all the time in Latin America. The effort to promote the sport through the establishment of baseball camps and academies is a major effort of various major league clubs in Latin America, particularly the Dominican Republic.

Q. But if the National Football League could find and exploit a European market with heavily publicized exhibition games, why can't baseball?

A. It's a different situation. Because baseball will be an Olympic sport, it is already, therefore, the pleasure and obligation of the individual countries to pursue it. Pro football is not an Olympic sport — God forbid that pro football ever should be. Major league baseball in some senses doesn't have to go abroad to promote the game because it's already catching on through the medium of the Olympics.

On the other hand, a great soccer stadium can accommodate a football game abroad. A great soccer stadium abroad can't accommodate a major league baseball game. So one real problem is venue.

I could see barnstorming in Europe if — if there's a place to play that's commensurate with the quality of player. After a long season you don't want to send your best major league talent out onto a field that's terrific for a less exalted level. You just can't do it.

But no, frankly, I don't think that we've paid as much attention — I know we haven't — to Europe, because it's so much more a recent phenomenon, than historically we have to Latin America, which has been such an extraordinary source of playing talent. The fact is that the day a Dutch or an Italian or a Spanish left-handed relief pitcher shows up in the majors will be the day that suddenly Europe will be a part of our map.

Q. What about a World Series — literally?

A. Well, we think we have it, because as far as I

can tell the best baseball players in the world are at the major league level in the United States. I'm sure in the future there could be such a thing, but right now, no. Right now you have it — here.

I don't at this point think baseball is as developed as it could well become elsewhere. It will be interesting to see what Olympic baseball does.

Q. With Japan's long baseball tradition, why are there no Japanese players in the major leagues?

A. There's no embargo. There's no reason, other than the fact that, with one or two exceptions, there has never been as far as I know any demonstrated interest on the part of Japanese players to play here. I think, rather, that Japanese players prefer to play in Japan. But there's no regulation, obviously, by major league baseball that would bar anybody in the world who had the talent from becoming a player.

Q. You're starting your second full season as a league president. How do you keep your job from becoming just that — a job?

A. Well, it is one, like any other. The administrative side is like administering any other nonprofit association — a lot of paperwork and a lot of regulation and a lot more responsibility than authority. All of that is very familiar to me; it's not particularly gripping, but it doesn't repulse me. The comparative advantage of this job is that they actually play the greatest game human beings have ever invented.

WORLD BRIEFS

India to Seal Punjab-Pakistan Border

NEW DELHI (AFP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, in a new effort to halt Sikh violence in Punjab, has ordered the state's border with Pakistan to be sealed and intelligence agencies in Punjab to be reorganized, the government announced Sunday.

Mr. Gandhi, who presided over an emergency meeting Saturday on Sikh separatist violence, has long accused Pakistan of supplying Sikhs with arms. Separatist violence has claimed almost 650 victims in Punjab since the start of this year.

Twenty-four persons were reportedly killed Saturday in Punjab. Several newspapers reported Sunday that India would build a fence along the 340-mile (550-kilometer) border with Pakistan. Officials would not confirm or deny this.

U.S. Stalling Arms Pact, Karpov Says

MOSCOW (UPI) — The Soviet Union has accused the United States of stalling on arms control negotiations and said there was little chance that an agreement reducing nuclear weapons would be ready for signing at the Moscow summit meeting next month.

Viktor P. Karpov, head of the arms control section of the Foreign Ministry, said in an interview carried Saturday by the Tass news agency that "there was no radical headway in the solution" of the problems during Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze's visit to Washington last month.

But Mr. Karpov emphasized that the success of the summit meeting would not depend on a missile agreement. He termed it "another stage in the development of the Soviet-American dialogue."

Salvador Rightists Short of Majority

SAN SALVADOR (WP) — The Central Election Council has finished its vote-counting for the 60-seat Legislative Assembly in El Salvador, giving the rightist Republican National Alliance 30 seats, one short of a majority. Fighting over the results was expected to continue.

The council president, Mario Samayoa, said the Republican National Alliance had won 30 seats, the Christian Democratic party of President José Napoleón Duarte 23, and the National Conciliation Party 7.

The rightists contend they won at least 31 seats, which would be the majority necessary to enact a legislative program without seeking alliances. They say the two rival parties rigged the outcome to keep their party from winning. If the results stand, the Christian Democrats, in an alliance with the National Conciliation Party, could tie the rightists on any major vote, in effect exercising a veto in the Assembly.

Pope Calls For Freedom Of Religion

Reuters

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II appealed Sunday for religious freedom throughout the world and called for peace and justice for suffering peoples everywhere.

Speaking from the central balcony of St. Peter's Basilica, the pope made his traditional *Urbi et Orbi* (To the City and the World) address to about 150,000 worshippers gathered in the square, and to millions more watching on television in 46 countries.

Departing from a prepared Easter address, which was entirely religious, the pope made an impassioned plea for full religious liberty for all peoples.

He called on the Virgin Mary "to pray for the rights of man, particularly for the right of religious liberty for every man, for every Christian or non-Christian, everywhere."

The pope, who did not name any country, said earlier this year it was intolerable that 40 years after the Universal Declaration of Human Rights millions of people were still persecuted for their religious convictions.

"Let us pray for the solidarity of all the peoples of the world," he said.

Saying he hoped his appeal for world peace would reach out from St. Peter's Square to the hearts of all men in every part of the world, he called for prayers for all those who suffered "particularly in countries in which peace, justice and the means of prosperity are wanting."

The pontiff wished the world a happy and peaceful Easter in 52 languages, including 19 spoken in East bloc countries, to the cheers of the crowds below him.

During an Easter Mass inside St. Peter's, the world's largest Christian church, a choir sang an ancient Slavonic rite to mark the 1,000th anniversary of Christianity in the Soviet Union.

Vatican officials said it was the first time in 10 centuries that the rite had been included in a papal ceremony.

The pontiff will not be going to the Soviet Union for the anniversary celebrations this year, but the Russian Orthodox Church has asked him to send a delegation.

George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, took part in the ceremony before embarking on a return mission to the Middle East in the search for a peace solution for the region.

The pope, who blessed Mr. Shultz's peace efforts during a private audience on Saturday, greeted Mr. Shultz and his wife, Helene, briefly again after the Mass.

Malays Have Hanged 62 For Drug Trafficking

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — About one-third of the drug traffickers sentenced to death in Malaysia since 1975 have been hanged, a Malaysian official said.

Idris Ibrahim, deputy president of a Malaysian anti-drug organization said Saturday that 62 people had been hanged and that 109 were awaiting decisions on appeals of their death sentences. He did not comment on the status of another 14 people on death row, but he said that 299 people were serving life sentences for drug offenses.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Denmark, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Gibraltar, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Iceland, Hong Kong, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Uganda, Vatican City, West Germany.

TUESDAY: Hong Kong, South Korea, Vatican City.

WEDNESDAY: Bangladesh, Ethiopia, South Africa, Thailand.

THURSDAY: Mozambique, Nepal.

FRIDAY: Cyprus, Ethiopia, Greece, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia.

SATURDAY: Cyprus, Greece, Philippines, Tunisia.

SUNDAY: Syria.

Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Reuters.

TRAVEL UPDATE

French Seamen End Channel Strike

CALAIS, France (Reuters) — French seamen have ended a two-week strike over wages and staffing levels that contributed to long delays in English Channel ferry services.

Workers for the French affiliate of the Sealink company returned to work Saturday in Calais, Dunkirk and Dieppe, starting to clear the huge backlog of traffic that had built up at British and French ports during the Easter holidays. They ended their strike after union leaders reached an agreement with the French state railroad.

In England, however, Sealink's main competitor, P&O seamen voted Sunday to continue the walkout they began about two months ago.

Australia has proposed merging the national carrier Qantas and its domestic carrier Australian Airlines with Air New Zealand. Government officials in Wellington said Sunday that the idea was to create one operating large enough to compete with giant international airlines. (AP)

A new branch of the Beijing subway system, to be completed in 1992, will link the present system to the center of the city and improve tourist access to Tiananmen Square and the Forbidden City. Construction on the 12-kilometer (7 1/2-mile) line begins in May, a report said. (AP)

IRAN: In Ideological Tug-of-War Over Revolution's Direction, a Critical Phase Begins

(Continued from Page 1)

MOSCOW — Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze flew Sunday to Kabul to confer with the Afghan leadership, Tass reported.

The press agency gave no details, saying only that Mr. Shevardnadze had left for a "working visit."

Also Sunday, Tass accused the United States of delaying an agreement to end the Afghan war by clinging to unacceptable demands.

A Tass commentary on the Geneva-based talks aimed at ending the war criticized the U.S. and Pakistani positions as unconstructive and dismissed the two countries' calls for "symmetry" in cut-

ting off aid to the warring sides.

The talks recessed Thursday and were to resume Monday.

■ New Weapons for Rebels

Richard M. Weintraub of The Washington Post reported from Peshawar, Pakistan:

New weapons, including TOW anti-tank missiles and an anti-aircraft cannon, are pouring in to anti-Soviet guerrillas operating from the Pakistan-Afghan border region. Pakistani-based diplomats and local observers say.

The weapons are believed to be part of a surge of military supplies in anticipation of a pullout of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, but they could also be used to put pressure on the Kremlin should it

be

reached

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Meese's Problems Hinder Progress on Conservative Goals

By Philip Shonan

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Justice Department aides say that while disarray has subsided after one of the more tumultuous weeks in the department's history, Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d appears to have lost momentum in pursuing his politically conservative legal and legislative agenda.

The officials said the abrupt resignations of six senior aides Tuesday in apparent protest over Mr. Meese's leadership has severely undermined the Justice Department's influence in Congress, particularly among Republicans, who say it may be impossible to confirm any of the department's more conservative judicial nominees.

Mr. Meese's problems are compounded, they say, by the short time remaining in the Reagan administration.

Within the department's headquarters in Washington, officials said the tumult of the early part of the week had subsided, especially after the announcement Friday that the independent prosecutor investigating Mr. Meese currently has no plans to seek an indictment.

The announcement by the prosecutor, James C. McKay, led to new speculation within the department over the circumstances of the resignations of Deputy Attorney General Arnold J. Burns, Assistant Attorney General William F. Weld and four of their senior deputies.

Justice Department officials pointed out that Mr. Burns and Mr. Weld served as the department's contacts with the special prosecutor's office and that they may have known that Mr. McKay was not inclined to seek a criminal indictment against the attorney general.

One official said that the resignations were prompted by "disarray over the way the department was operating and disarray over the fact that McKay couldn't or wouldn't do anything about it."

Department prosecutors outside Washington say they are frustrated by what they describe as the department's refusal to keep them informed about the week's events, particularly about the resignation of Mr. Weld, the head of the criminal division.

Mr. Weld had been directing a variety of investigations across the country and was a key liaison between the department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"Suddenly Bill is gone, we have trouble getting our phone calls returned from Washington, and we're presented with a whole new cast of characters," said a U.S. attorney in one of the nation's largest cities.

The prosecutor added, "With only a few months left in the administration, I think you're going to see the FBI and some prosecutors delaying their investigations, holding back until the new administration moves in."

Only a few weeks ago, senior aides to Mr. Meese were talking with cautious optimism about using the last year of the Reagan administration to pursue a variety of legal programs and legislative proposals favored by conservatives. They include a push in Congress for a federal death penalty, lawsuits designed to promote man-

ning, starting to clear file cabinets and French ports down after union leaders made

Focus on Meese Expected to Fade Before Election

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Democratic and Republican Senate campaign committees said Sunday that the furor over the legal problems of Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d will probably not survive as an election issue until November.

Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, head of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, said on CBS television: "I don't think it will have much impact either on the Senate or the presidential races."

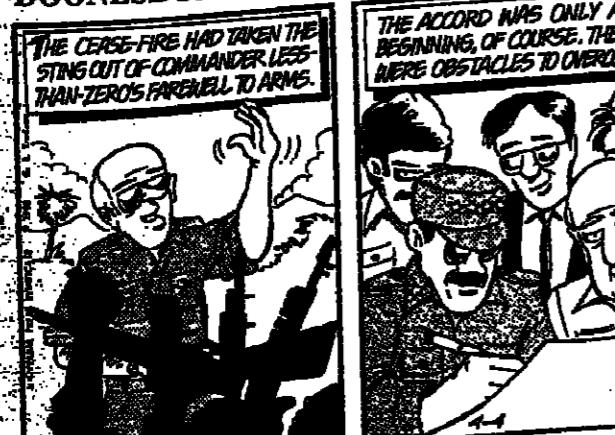
His Republican counterpart, Senator Rudy Boschwitz of Minnesota, said that although "there is some political liability" involved, it probably will not have a "measured impact" on the election.

Elliot L. Richardson, who in the Nixon administration held the office now occupied by Mr. Meese, criticized President Ronald Reagan for being too loyal to Mr. Meese.

Mr. Richardson said on NBC television that Mr. Reagan's attitude follows the pattern he has shown with other administration figures.

"He's been much too tolerant, too amiable, too willing to let his friends get away with things because he has somehow come to believe in them as individuals and, in effect, has looked the other way," he said.

DOONESBURY



AMERICAN TOPICS

More American Cars To Get Smart Sensors

The American automobile industry is adopting some of Silicon Valley's most advanced fabrication techniques to produce a new generation of "smart sensors" that are expected to cut the cost of the computer-controlled features for the cars of the 1990s. The New York Times reports.

The sensors, as well as the electronics that process the information they gather, will be miniaturized and packaged on the same silicon chip, able to withstand the environmental rigors of an engine compartment or a car's undercarriage.

"An automobile is a lousy environment for electronics," said C. David Wright, a General Motors engineer. "If you can get the processing right down where the information is being sensed, you put a better signal into the system."

Lower-cost sensors will make more widely available such features as anti-skid brakes, which work by sensing when a wheel is about to lock up and by rapidly fluctuating the braking pressure to prevent it, and traction controls that prevent wheel spins. Both already are available on a few high-priced cars at several hundred dollars or more per sensor.

Department officials say the problems are twofold: The department will now have to spend months in reorganization and Mr. Meese's ability to influence lawmakers and his own prosecutors has clearly been hampered.

Department officials seem convinced that Mr. Meese will serve out the remainder of President Ronald Reagan's term. On Friday, Mr. McKay said he did not plan to seek an indictment of Mr. Meese "based on the evidence developed to date" about the attorney general's finances.

But two senior department prosecutors said that despite the favorable news Friday for Mr. Meese, the attorney general's authority will be further damaged when Mr. McKay gives Congress a final report on his investigation.

In his statement, which was issued at the request of Mr. Meese's lawyers, Mr. McKay said that his final report would cover "all the matters which have been under investigation."

Mr. McKay said he also would refer all of those matters for review and action by the appropriate administrative authorities.

Justice Department officials said that apparently means that Mr. McKay will provide the Office of Government Ethics and the department's own Office of Professional Responsibility with evidence that, while not sufficient for an indictment, could lead to a resumption of internal disciplinary reviews of Mr. Meese.

Sean Connery, who starred in seven James Bond spy films between 1962 and 1983, readily acknowledges that at age 57 he is

too old to play Bond again. Instead, he plans to play Harrison Ford's father in a forthcoming sequel to "Raiders of the Lost Ark" and "Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom."

Notes About People

Maureen O'Hara, 66, who was

born in Dublin and has been a Hollywood actress for three decades and a U.S. citizen since 1964, will be given an honorary doctorate by the National University of Ireland. Miss O'Hara lives in the U.S. Virgin Islands and spends her summers in Ireland. She became the president of a commuter airline, Antilles Air Boats, after the death of her husband, Charles F. Blair, in 1978. Her 55 films include "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" with Charles Laughton and "The Quiet Man" with John Wayne.

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too old to play Bond again. Instead, he plans to play Harrison Ford's father in a forthcoming sequel to "Raiders of the Lost Ark" and "Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom."

Short Takes

White taking his uncle's pit bull

terrier for a walk in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Gerald E. Huber Jr., 19, ordered the dog to attack

one of the trees along the street.

The dog chewed on 13 trees,

causing damage estimated at

\$1,200. Pleading guilty to criminal mischief, Mr. Huber was sentenced to replace the trees that

die and to do 40 hours of community service. His lawyer, Roy D. Shirk, said it was like having the dog fetch a stick, "except that the stick was stationary."

A collection of 140 letters written by Mark Twain between the

ages of 18 and 31, nearly half of

them never before published and

many of them appearing in full for the first time rather than ex-

cerpted, is to be published next month by the University of California Press. It is the first of a

projected 20 volumes from the

university's trove of 10,000

Twain letters. In one letter, written when Twain was 29, he wrote

his brother Orion Clemens and

sister-in-law Mollie, "I have had

a 'call' to literature, of a low

order — i.e. humorous. It is

nothing to be proud of, but it is

my strongest suit."

The police "mole patrol" in the

Philadelphia subway rides a bat-

ter-powered industrial cart

which rolls noiselessly through

the main concourse at 10 mph

(16 kph). The first day the vehicle

was put into service, Charles

Myers and a fellow officer pulled

up to a store and arrested a bur-

glary suspect, whose only words

were, "I didn't hear you com-

ing."

Shorter Take: ABC's after-

noon television soap opera

"General Hospital" has ob-

served its 25th anniversary tied

for first place in the daytime

Nielsen ratings with "The Young

and the Restless" of CBS.

Arthur Higbee



HAM ON RIDE — Brian Keaulana and his pet porker, Chop Chop, riding the waves off Oahu in Hawaii. They were tuning up for a surfing contest featuring animals and owners.

A Surplus in the U.S. Budget?

Social Security Fund Is Ballooning but Can't Be Spent

By Peter T. Kilborn

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — It may be hard to believe in this era of enormous federal budget deficits, but the U.S. government could soon be showing surpluses even decades of large and growing surpluses.

The Social Security system is beginning to take in more money in payroll taxes than it pays out in benefits, money that will eventually need when the huge generation born in the postwar baby boom retires. But all that money, though it cannot be spent for anything else, counts as part of the federal budget.

And as the Social Security surplus grows, projections show it overshadowing the deficits in the rest of the government's accounts before the end of this century.

This creates a conundrum for policy makers. On the one hand, if the surplus is allowed to keep growing as projected, it could result in a serious drag on the national economy as the government soaks up money that people would otherwise be free to spend.

But avoiding that drag on the economy, by bringing the government's overall spending and taxing into balance, presents its own problems. Unless the goal of building up the Social Security Trust Fund is altered, the annual surpluses in that account would have to be offset with an operating deficit in the rest of the government's accounts.

This would invite a pattern of high spending and low taxes that would be painful to break as the Social Security surpluses disappear, as planned, in the middle of the 21st century.

The prospect of a federal budget surplus is beginning to stir wonder and incredulity in Congress, and some economists and legislators have begun to ask if deficits over surpluses will be even stormier than the deficit struggles of the Reagan years.

"I don't think there's any doubt that it is going to change the nature of the budget debates," said Senator Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, the ranking Republican on the Senate Budget Committee.

Some people contend that the Social Security system should be set aside and viewed as entirely separate from the federal budget that is debated each year.

But, so far, Congress and the White House have stuck to the practice of dealing with a unified budget that includes the Social Security Trust Fund.

Part of the reason for that is political: The pension system surplus, about \$40 billion this year, means that less has to be cut from the military budget and from domestic social spending in meeting

the overall deficit targets of the budget balancing law, even though that money — and it will soon be much more than \$40 billion a year — cannot be spent for anything else.

But part of the reason is economic: the Social Security Trust Fund is still a part of one economy. It is like the second checkbook of a two-income family. Some economists say that to pretend that the second account is not a part of the family's finances invites a different deception, one implying that because the first wage-earner's accounts are in the red, the whole family's accounts are, too.

Further, the Social Security system taxes and spends and influences the economy just as the rest of the government does through the operating budget. And that is where the surplus becomes a problem, in the view of many experts.

For the accounts of a government, as for businesses and consumers, black ink is more virtuous and desirable than red. And steady, small surpluses normally provide for a sounder and healthier economy than one that is saddled with deficits.

Large or rapidly rising surpluses mean the government is drawing money from people's pockets by taxing them or cutting their federal benefits, leaving them with less to spend and invest to keep the economy growing.

The numbers involved here are not small. Government projections show that a time will come that the accumulated surplus in the Social Security Trust Fund, which is required to invest its assets in government securities, will total more than a trillion dollars a year after 2050.

These deficits would then combine with any deficits the government is running in its other accounts, and this explosion of red ink is what economists worry about. Assets in the trust fund would be exhausted by the year 2055, and presumably adjustments will have to be made to keep the system solvent.

government's books are starting to shift, and to shift faster than they were expected to five years ago, when Social Security policies were adjusted because the system was running out of money.

The Social Security Administration's annual surplus of tax collections over benefit payments is projected to rise from \$2 billion last year to nearly \$40 billion this year to nearly \$80 billion in 1993. The Reagan administration and numerous economists believe that if the economy is strong, these annual surpluses will begin to exceed the deficits in the rest of the government's accounts in four years, sometime later in the 1990s if the economy is not so strong.

By the year 2015, the annual Social Security surplus would be more than \$500 billion, and the fund's total assets would be about \$7 trillion, well above the expected national debt.

But 20 years later, the surpluses disappear and their utility becomes apparent: All the baby boomers are retired, the number of workers paying taxes into the system has not kept up, the annual account slides into deep deficits, and the trust fund is used to keep paying out benefits.

In the next few years, while the Social Security surplus builds, the government still shows substantial deficits in the rest of its accounts, but they seem to be receding. The Congressional Budget Office projects a drop from \$16 billion this year to \$109 billion in 1993 with the contribution of the Social Security surpluses included.

"We're engaged in an accounting trick," said Senator Donald W. Riegle, Democrat of Michigan. "We're using the surplus to hide the real size of the operating deficit in the federal budget."

As the second decade of the next century draws to a close, however, the annual surpluses start shrinking. After the year 2035, the benefit payments begin to exceed the revenues, and the system starts running annual deficits, mounting to more than a trillion dollars a year after 2050.

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Of course, economists know better than to attach a lot of credence to forecasts for the economy, especially those extending beyond the 20th century. All kinds of things — a long recession, a war, a big stock market crash — could unravel the scenario.

OPINION

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Austria's \$416 'Cure'

Austria has seemed unable to get anything right about its past since Kurt Waldheim acknowledged two years ago that he served Hitler in the Balkans. But that, he explained, was long ago. He was a youth doing his duty and besides, he knew little about the killings of Jews, hostages and British prisoners. An Austrian majority rewarded his defective memory by electing him president. Now, as in some bitter play by Dürrenmatt, the majority is turning against him and strives to exorcise the ghosts he has conjured up.

To that end, Austria's Parliament decided the other day to offer further compensation to victims of Nazi rule following Austria's annexation by Hitler in 1938. The onetime payments range from \$208 to \$416 per person, depending on particulars. Only the tiny Greens party protested.

Austria years ago offered modest pensions to some individuals who had suffered during Nazi rule, but it rejected large-scale reparations. The official version has it that Austria was "Hitler's first victim," coaxed into union with the Nazi Reich. This ignores the ecstatic welcome for Hitler and the surge in Nazi Party membership following the Anschluss. If Austrians truly believe that they were only victims, no reparations are required. If they finally are coming to terms with a painful past, their reparation payments of \$416 are macabre.

Money cannot restore a life or rewrite the past. But reparations can begin to heal certain wounds. To that end in 1951, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of the Federal Republic of Germany acknowledged the "immense suffering" inflicted on Jews by Germany and proposed joint talks with Israel "to

bring about a solution of the material indemnity problem, thus easing the way to the spiritual settlement of infinite suffering." A decision by Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion to take up the offer stirred a furious debate. The opposition leader, Menachem Begin, was totally opposed: "Whoever heard of the son of the murderer going to the murderer to ask for compensation?"

Ben-Gurion's wiser view prevailed. Israel's acceptance helped give moral legitimacy to the newborn Federal Republic, and West German assistance was crucial to the survival of newborn Israel. Bonn's transfers to Israel from 1953 to 1965 totaled \$1.7 billion, of which \$970 million was individual compensation; this compares with \$214 million in U.S. economic aid to Israel in the same years. The payments have continued, and total West German reparations are reckoned at \$37 billion. What made this more than a financial transaction, however, was West Germany's intense self-scrutiny.

Every document of the Hitler era was weighed and examined by West German scholars in a determined search for answers. Two schools have competed — "intentionalists" and "functionalists" — in an urgent debate over what lay behind the Nazi crimes. In East Germany, by contrast, there has been no such argument; a communist regime insists that it has no connection with the Nazi past, though a few months ago it began discussing some form of reparations to Jews.

Until Mr. Waldheim admitted that, yes, there were things he hadn't talked about, Austrians were largely content to follow his example. The cure for this disease lies not in token payments, but remembrance.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Helping the Caribbean

While the Caribbean Basin Initiative has produced less than its authors promised, it has had some real successes under unpromising conditions. The time has come to expand it. The trade subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives held hearings last week on a bill, sponsored by its chairman, Representative Sam Gibbons, to do that.

The Reagan administration designed the Caribbean initiative as a way to promote growth through investment and trade. Since U.S. foreign aid is declining, the initiative takes on special importance. The original legislation was severely limited to reduce its effect on U.S. employment. While the program opened the American market to many Caribbean products, it excluded from the benefits some things those countries produce most efficiently — clothing, shoes and other leather goods. The new bill would now exempt from tariffs items not made in the United States or in short supply there. It would largely exempt goods made from materials produced in the United States. Those relaxations would do no harm to Americans while greatly helping Caribbean manufacturers.

Opposition is coming from American la-

bor unions. But in the past four years, there has been no tidal wave of imports from the south sweeping away U.S. factories. Sometimes it has been the reverse. Andrew Postal, president of Judy Bone Inc., a women's clothing producer, told the House panel that his company employs more than 1,000 people in its Alabama plants while also manufacturing in Costa Rica and Haiti. "Our United States employment has increased by approximately 30 percent as we have grown in the Caribbean Basin," Mr. Postal said.

By linking its U.S. and Caribbean operations, the company has been able to compete successfully with Asian imports. The case is a useful warning that Caribbean imports are not always the threat protectionists claim. The United States has done much harm to the Caribbean economy for years with drastic cuts in its sugar quota to protect U.S. growers. One solution is to move quota reductions from sugar to other products. The present Caribbean initiative is helping toward that transition. Because of the sugar quota, America has a moral obligation to expand that help as Mr. Gibbons proposes.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Weapon That Works

Among the usual array of foul-ups in the Pentagon's strategic weapons systems, the House Armed Services Committee has uncovered a surprise: a well-managed, technically successful program that is on time and within cost. Its success contains useful lessons for the Defense Department.

The program aims to equip the navy's Trident submarines with a better missile system. The missile, called the D-5, will be the first sea-based weapon accurate enough to destroy hardened military targets. The House committee offers several reasons for the program's success. One is continuity. Its managers have stayed on the job an average of six years. As the chairman, Les Aspin, noted, officers in other Pentagon programs tend to rotate quickly to other jobs.

And the navy's Strategic Systems Program Office, which manages the missile, has unusually broad responsibility that allows it to make rational trade-offs between a weapon's cost and its performance. The office oversees

a weapon throughout its life cycle, making it impossible for a manager in the research phase to cut corners on a weapon's capabilities and pass the problem on to the field. The office has a single mission, see-launched ballistic missile systems, of which it has developed four generations. This focus has enhanced both management and product.

With many weapons, the Pentagon pursues innovation for its own sake. The Trident missile team has innovated only where essential. All new technologies in the system are well within the proven state of the art with one chief exception, the guidance system, which takes a fix from the stars in midflight so as to enhance accuracy. The star-sensing device has already proved hard to manufacture, risking a bottleneck unless its microchip can be produced more efficiently.

The \$3 billion D-5 system may yet stumble. But no major obstacles are visible. The Pentagon should pay attention.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Two Europees for How Long?

The eastern countries did not respond favorably to the offer to take part in the Marshall Plan; and it was their refusal to respond favorably that laid the groundwork for what I believe to be Europe's greatest problem of the present epoch: The tragic line of political and cultural division which runs as though by a surgical knife the natural cohesion and integrity of European civilization. Can we continue to accept this unnatural division? In my opinion, we cannot.

This continent, and the world at large, now find themselves confronted with new problems that have little or nothing to do with East-West differences — environmental problems, economic and financial problems, problems of North-South relations — problems that are not to be alleviated by the outcome of a nuclear weapons race. These problems are beginning to overshadow, in all but the most rigidly militaristic minds, the Cold War fixations of the earlier generation.

The ambitions and aspirations that caused those earlier generations to split the continent often seem to the emerging generation,

and rightly so, scarcely relevant to the questions in which they are most interested. And with that loss of relevance the rationale for Europe's division is beginning to become undermined. Demands are being raised for greater attention to the positive possibilities of international relations — for greater response to Europe's hopes, and less to its fears. Surely one can afford to begin to think more boldly about what could be done to reunite that tragically divided continent.

The success of any such effort would depend, of course, on how far the East was willing to come to meet us. New ideas will also be required. But if these ideas were present, if our military enthusiasts would stand aside long enough to permit some constructive things to be undertaken, and if the effort were to be pursued with the same boldness of concept, the same refusal to be discouraged, and the same recognition of the need for a strong, flourishing and reasonably united Europe that underlay the Marshall Plan, then what was a dream in the period 1947-1950 might still become reality.

— George Kerman, speaking last year at a Berlin conference on the Marshall Plan (Transatlantic Perspective, Washington).

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International Peace Talks: Why Does Israel Resist?

By Abba Eban

The writer, a former Israeli foreign minister, is chairman of the Knesset Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defense.

ed the participants know what they can accept and what they must refuse.

If states have often preferred to negotiate in improvised conferences rather than in the United Nations, it is precisely because they are less committed by the conference method. Security Council meetings, which Israel attends without hesitation, have a theoretical power of coercion and persuasion. An international conference has none of these attributes.

And Secretary of State George Shultz has offered Israel the kind of imaginative and detailed protection that none of his predecessors ever envisaged. Israel would enter a conference with uncertain expectations of success but with close to zero risk of serious harm. The idea that the United States and Israel, the most influential superpower and the strongest military

maintain permanent control of an alienated foreign population; close the occupied territories permanently to the international media; and now reject the only available method of negotiating with our immediate neighbors to end what Mr. Shultz has rightly called "an untenable and unacceptable status quo."

If Israel had accepted all these friendly incitements to submit, we would have filled many Israeli graveyards and hospitals with nothing to show except an enhanced reputation for muscularity. To say that an international conference requires careful preparation is to say the obvious. (I would have preferred to follow the procedures and composition of the 1973 Geneva conference with American and Soviet leadership alone.) But to speak of "mortal danger," "disaster," "Munich," "the conversion of Tel Aviv to Anafastville" and "a whetted knife" is pure hysteria.

The worst aspect of the campaign against the Shultz initiative is that it enumerates all the imaginary dangers of accepting the initiative while saying nothing about the real dangers of rejecting it. Do they not realize that the collapse of the Shultz approach could make 1988 a tragic year for Israel, possibly dividing the country, escalating the violence in the occupied territories, dragging down the economy, eroding Israel's international relations and, at the end, threatening war with a united Arab coalition?

Israel's friends in America, who are far from this tragic area, should consult their conscience very sharply before they urge Israel to explore the dark horizon of rejectionism. — Columnist Charles Krauthammer.

The New York Times.

This Is a Formula for Mideast Disaster

A N international Middle East peace conference, as explained by Secretary A. of State Shultz, would begin with a plenary session that will include the Russians. That is anathema to Israel. It ought to be anathema to America.

It is one thing to have the Russians bless a negotiation by showing up and giving cover to King Hussein. It is another to have them reviewing the negotiations as they proceed. We know exactly what negotiating position the Russians will back: maximalist Arab demands that neither Israel nor the United States can accept. That will make Israel into the intransigent and United States into Israel's lawyer. Why should the United States set up a conference which will make demands that the United States cannot meet?

The mirage here is that process is progress. It is very nice to get everybody in a room together, but unless you know who is going to say what to whom and whether that will be grounds for acceptable compromise, you are setting yourself up for stalemate, disappointed expectations, raised tension, Soviet encroachment and American isolation. This is a formula for disaster.

— Columnist Charles Krauthammer.

Israelis Can't Count on American Sentiment Forever

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Two distinctions need to be understood in the controversy between the United States and Israel over peace negotiations and Israel's measures to control the uprising of Palestinians.

The first is that the American-Israel association today is not the alliance originally forged between the two countries. The alliance originally was a U.S. guarantee of Israeli security, not an endorsement of Israel's expansion.

When Israel invaded Egypt in 1956, the Eisenhower administration's pressures compelled it to withdraw.

The American reaction was not the same after the Six-Day War in 1967 because Israel's offensive was seen to have been provoked by Egyptian mobilization. Egypt's removal of UN forces from the border, and its blockade of Israel's access to the Red Sea.

In ensuing years, Israel's annexationist Likud bloc increased in influence. Colonization of the occupied territories began, and in 1982 Israel invaded Lebanon to drive out the Palestine Liberation Organization and make Lebanon into a client. The alliance

with America was no longer defensive but, in practical effect, it underwrote Israel's expansion, a policy at the source of the Palestinian uprising in Gaza and on the West Bank.

The American public was never consulted on this change in the character of U.S. involvement with Israel and today shows little enthusiasm for it. That, mainly, is why there is now trouble between the two countries.

For the American public, the country's alliance with Israel has reflected an attachment to Israel's survival and success that is founded on respect for Israeli democracy, a conviction that Israel is the only nation in the region with whom Americans have basic values in common and a sense of solidarity with the American Jewish community in its own commitment to Israel's well-being. There has been an

understanding of what Israel does consequences of what Israel does.

Independence, however, has to be paid for. It is not reasonable, and it may eventually become impossible, for Israel to enjoy an immense subsidy from the U.S. government and at the same time follow policies to which a majority of Americans, or even a substantial minority, object.

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Americans lack a large notion of an alternative future of Eastern Europe. Everyone agrees that the Soviet empire is eroding and that more freedom is a good thing. But there is little thinking, let alone consensus, on what might be a decent and stable new port for a region whose moorings to Moscow are starting to come undone. American policy is built on incremental progress with one country at a time. There is no strategic concept to it, no architecture.

Is the goal to separate Eastern Europe from the East — to have many little Yugoslavia's (but no nasty Romanias)? Is it a series of expulsions and depressions that endlessly tax the civil empire? Is it to "Finlandize" the region through Soviet grants of internal autonomy in a context of respect for Soviet security interests? Is it a new Yalta, in which the great powers again draw a future for Eastern Europe? Or is it a U.S. disengagement leaving the Russians and the Germans as arbiters?

The typical American quest for "better relations" in Eastern Europe cannot long conceal the requirement for a large policy, one that necessarily must be the work of many minds and many hands, most of all — this time around — Eastern Europe's.

The Washington Post.

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March 31

Dollar Straights

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MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1988

EUROBONDS

Record' Market Activity Is Another Dollar DistortionBy CARL GEWIRTZ
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Activity in the international bond market set a record high in the first quarter, Salomon Brothers reported last week. A total of \$58.3 billion was raised in the bond market, up sharply from \$28.7 billion in the crisis-weakened previous quarter. While there is no doubt the impressive rebound from the fourth quarter of 1987, the latest figures do give an exaggerated view of just how robust activity was in the first quarter.

At face value, the figures seem to belie the contraction now underway in the Euromarket's infrastructure as financial institutions fire staff and cut back commitments to various sectors of the market because of declining volume and profitability. Two factors account for the apparent contradiction:

• An increasing amount of international business is being routed through domestic markets. Euromoney, for example, reports that first-quarter activity in just the Eurobond market was down 10 percent from the year-ago period at \$43.8 billion.

• In addition, the figures do not fairly reflect what has been happening because of the distortion of translating total activity into a common currency, the U.S. dollar, which is trading at or near historic lows on the foreign exchange market. This distortion is amplified by the fact that a near-record amount of business originated in currencies other than the dollar.

In the latest period, bonds denominated in dollars accounted for 29 percent of total volume, little changed from the record low 28 percent of the previous quarter.

Traditionally, the dollar has accounted for more than half of total new-issue activity. But overall last year the dollar took only a 36 percent share of the market, down from 54 percent in 1986.

Salomon Brothers reports that the bulk of the first-quarter activity was denominated in currencies that have appreciated the most strongly against the dollar. These are the yen and Deutsche mark-bloc currencies, including the Swiss franc, guilder and European currency unit, which together accounted for 46 percent of total volume.

THE DOLLAR'S fall from favor reflects the dischantment of retail investors with the currency's performance as well as institutional dissatisfaction with trading difficulties in the secondary market. These days, investors who want dollars focus on the domestic U.S. market rather than the Euromarket.

At the same time, borrowers who in the past would have issued floating rate Eurobonds now offer paper in exotic currencies such as the Australian and New Zealand dollar or other high-coupon currencies, such as sterling or Canadian dollars, and swap the proceeds into floating rate dollars.

Natural borrowers for fixed-rate dollars, U.S. corporations, are currently out of the international market. Investors do not want to buy dollars or paper issued by U.S. firms whose credit ratings can deteriorate overnight.

U.S. issuers accounted for just under 7 percent of total first-quarter activity, well below the market share of 20 to 30 percent they have traditionally held.

This no doubt accounts for the disappearance of both Salomon Brothers and Goldman Sachs from Euromoney's list of the top 20 Eurobond underwriters. Its first-quarter listing, however, still includes four U.S. firms. Merrill Lynch returned after an absence to the top 20, securing sixth place. J.P. Morgan slipped to ninth from eighth; Bankers Trust joined the list for 10th place, and Morgan Stanley slipped to 16 from seventh last year.

The Americans no doubt owe their positions in the top 20 to their capacity to write swaps and thus capture business that might otherwise have gone to competitors.

Deutsche Bank displaced Nomura Securities as No. 1. A measure of how competitive the bank has become is Euromoney's notation that Deutsche Bank managed close to \$5 billion of new issues, nearly equal to its 1987 activity of \$7.8 billion.

The Japanese again took the lion's share of business with Nomura taking second, Daiwa, fourth; Yamaichi, eighth; Nikko, 15th; LTCB International, 17th; and IBI International, 18th. This is one less than the Japanese secured last year as Bank of Tokyo did not make the current top 20.

Credit Suisse First Boston, the longtime holder of first place, took third position.

Among British firms, S.G. Warburg moved to seventh from 11th place. Baring Brothers slipped to 19th from 18th and Barclays de Zoete Wedd joined the list as No. 20.

The British have also made a strong showing at the opening of the second quarter thanks to the continuing popularity of sterling with international investors.

A third of last week's new issues were denominated in sterling with Creditanstalt, the European Investment Bank, the Industrial

See EUROBONDS, Page 9

Currency Rates

| Cross Rates | | S. | E. | D.M. | F.F. | H.L. | G.H. | B.F. | S.F. | Yen |
|--------------|----------|----------|--------|--------|------|--------|-------|---------|-------|-----|
| Amsterdam | | | | Closed | | | | | | |
| Buenos Aires | | | | Closed | | | | | | |
| London (2) | | | | Closed | | | | | | |
| Paris | 1,222.30 | 2,227.30 | 741.80 | 218.00 | | 661.30 | 35.40 | 899.45 | 9.02 | |
| Paris (2) | | | | Closed | | | | | | |
| Paris (3) | 124.50 | 224.87 | 74.98 | 22.15 | | 610.94 | 34.38 | 3,287.9 | 91.14 | |
| Paris (4) | | | | Closed | | | | | | |
| Paris (5) | 1,251.27 | 2,268.01 | 742.54 | 218.97 | | 652.01 | 34.41 | 1,085.7 | 10.23 | |
| Paris (6) | 1,267.07 | 2,281.19 | 743.62 | 220.45 | | 657.18 | 34.52 | 1,092.7 | 10.34 | |
| Paris (7) | 1,283.07 | 2,301.78 | 744.72 | 221.92 | | 662.35 | 34.62 | 1,100.7 | 10.44 | |
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NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

1

SPORTS

Swedes Upset Soviets, 2-0, in Soccer Final

SIDELINES

Prest Wins Formula 1 Opener Wire-to-Wire

RIO DE JANEIRO (Combined Dispatches) — Alain Prost of France led from start to finish to win Sunday's Brazilian Grand Prix, the opening event of the Formula One auto racing season.

Recording a record fifth Brazilian victory, Prost, in a McLaren Honda turbo, completed the 306.891 kilometers (190.7 miles) in 1 hour, 34 minutes and 28.012 seconds. Austrian Gerhard Berger, in a Ferrari, was second, 11 seconds back; Nelson Piquet of Brazil was third in a Lotus Honda.

From third position on the grid, Prost passed Nigel Mansell of Britain to take the lead before the first curve of the 5.031-kilometer track. (UPI, AFP)

Oxford Easily Beats Cambridge in Boat Race

LONDON (AP) — Oxford overpowered a younger Cambridge crew to win Saturday's 134th Boat Race on the River Thames. The winners covered the 4 1/4 miles (6.84 kilometers) in 17 minutes 35 seconds to win by 16 seconds and 3 1/2 lengths.

Cambridge had a quarter-length lead over the first 200 meters, but Oxford — averaging a per-man weight advantage of 11 pounds (five kilograms) — soon overtook and moved steadily ahead. Oxford posted its 64th victory of the series; Cambridge has one only once in the last 13 races.

Long Shot Kingpost Wins Jim Beam Stakes

FLORENCE, Kentucky (AP) — Kingpost, a 21-1 long shot, withstood a stretch run by two challengers on a muddy track Saturday to win the Jim Beam Stakes and establish himself as a Kentucky Derby candidate.

Brian's Time, the Florida Derby winner and the favorite here, drew up the rear of the 11-horse field early in the 1 1/2-mile (2,010-meter) race, but made a stretch run on the outside with Stuarts. The photo finish showed Kingpost the winner in 1:50.4/5, with Stuarts second and Brian's Time third. The Jim Beam is a stepping-stone to the Kentucky Derby, which will be run May 7.

Lyle Leads U.S. Golf

GREENSBORO, North Carolina (AP) — Sandy Lyle of Scotland surged past Jeff Sluman to take a three-stroke lead after Saturday's third round of the Greater Greensboro Open golf tournament.

Lyle came from two shots off the pace with a 4-under-par 68 and tied the tournament scoring record for 54 holes at 199, 17 under par. Sluman, who led through the first two rounds, slipped to a 73; on Friday, he had a 65 and Lyle, a former British Open titlist, a 63. Lyle is seeking his second victory of the year on the U.S. tour. A 69-204 put Ken Green in third place going into Sunday's final round. Scott Hoch was next at 72-206.

Sweden's Jonas Thern, beating Alexander Zavarov of the Soviet Union to the ball in Saturday's final.

The opening round on an overtime penalty shootout and shocked the favored Soviet team with well-organized teamwork.

Swedish goals came from Hans Eskilsson in the 53rd minute and Hans Holmquist in the 88th.

The Soviets never found the flair and skill that carried them past Argentina, 4-2, in the opening round. They also paid the penalty for poor finishing in the first half of the final.

Sweden came to the tournament as the lowest-ranked of the four teams, but it beat West Germany in

The Soviets played without striker Igor Belanov, Europe's player of the year in 1986, and also dropped defender Vladimir Bezonov from the side that beat Argentina.

They had more chances in the first half but faded thereafter as the Swedes began to rule the field with long, accurate passes that opened gaping holes in the defense.

Coming up to check their opponents early, the Swedes disrupted

Soviet pace and threatened with quick counterattacks.

Swedish goalkeeper Thomas Ravelli had to make diving saves to stop shots by Oleg Protasov and Alexander Zavarov in the 30th and 33rd minutes; six minutes later he stopped Protasov from close range and thwarted Prousov and Zavarov again before intermission.

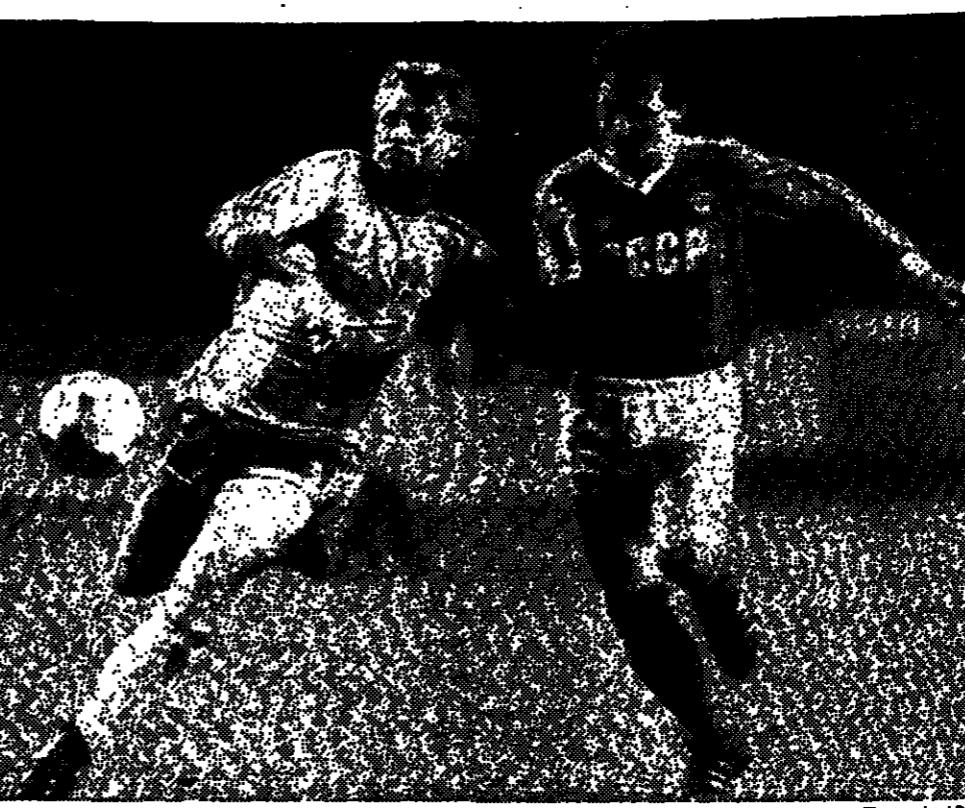
Sweden opened the second half strong. Soviet goalie Rinat Dasayev barely deflected a thundering shot by Robert Prytz; Eskilsson by the rebound, but Dasayev rose to palm the ball away. But one minute later, Holmquist sent a short pass from the right, and Eskilsson flicked the ball in past Dasayev from close range.

Eskilsson netted again in the 67th minute, but Belgian referee Marcel van Langenhove disallowed the score, ruling that the Swedish striker had used his hand to put the ball into the goal.

Sweden, completely dominating in the final part of the match, proved that its 3-1 victory in the Soviet Union last year had not been a fluke. Holmquist sealed the victory two minutes from the final gun when his free kick from 20 meters (64 feet) deflected off the Soviet wall and found Dasayev on the wrong foot.

"We had several new players, but we found our game after the interval," said Swedish coach Ole Norrbin. "We had problems in the first half, but the game went just super after that."

Yuri Morozov, the Soviet assistant coach, said his team was still tired from its match against Argentina. "We are still early in our domestic season," he said. "We were tired and we made mistakes," he said. "We were clearly the better team in the first half, but we didn't use our chances."



The Associated Press

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

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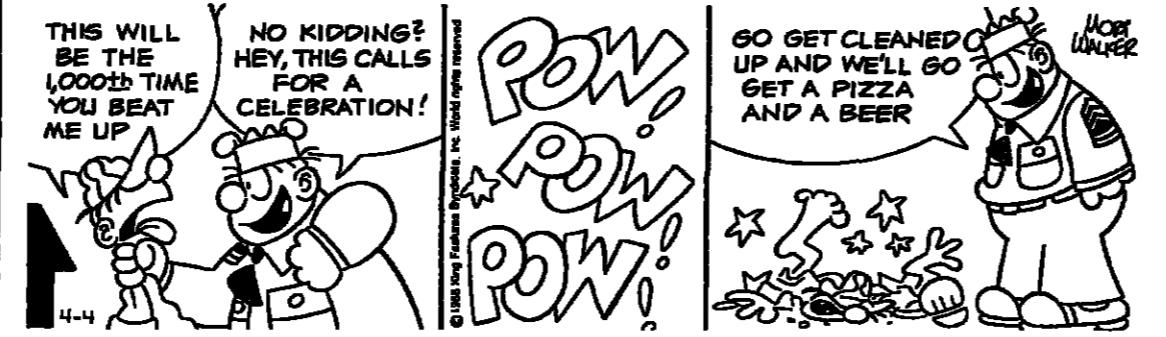
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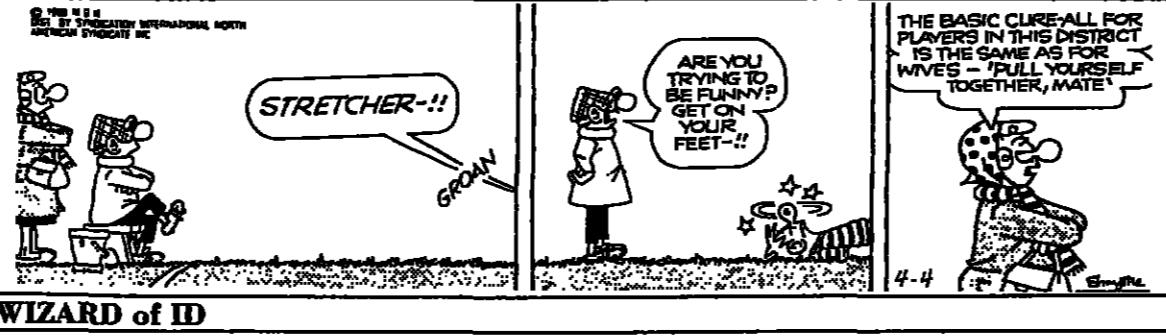
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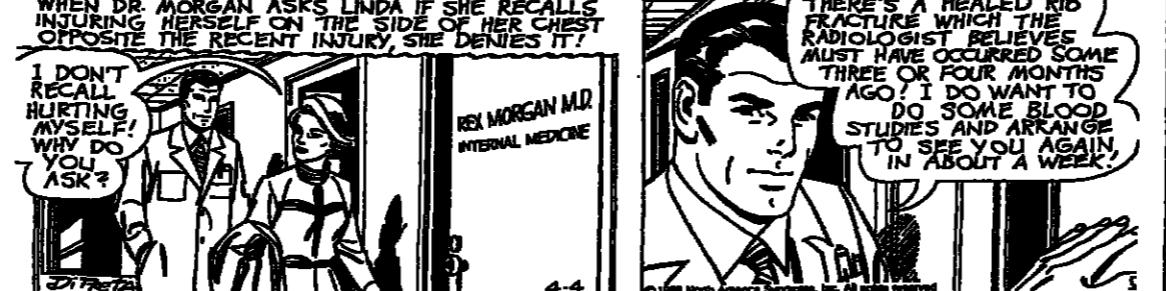
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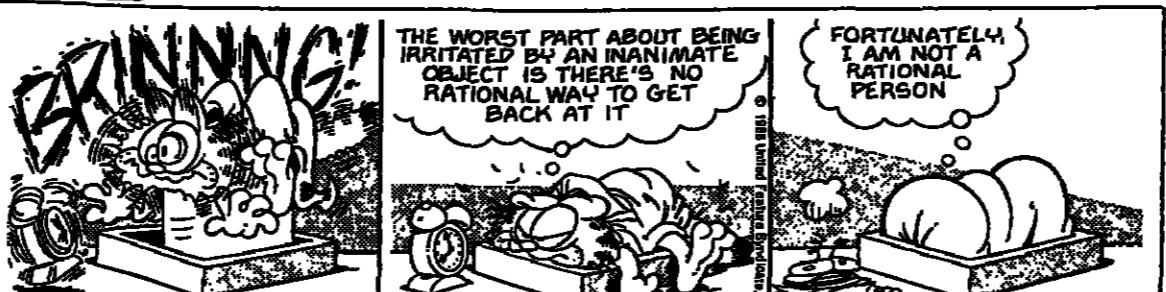
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GARFIELD



WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

Prices on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange marked time last week after losses that began the previous week were halted by some excellent corporate results and prospects of a reduced corporate tax rate.

The ANP-CBS General Index finished a mere 1.1 points lower Thursday at 240.8, against 241.9 the previous Friday. With the holiday weekend approaching, investors were reluctant to take positions and volume remained thin. Volume was only 4.67 billion guilders, against 6.690 billion guilders the previous week.

Prices were buoyed by the successful privatization of Volkswagen. But volume was low, totaling only 8.4 billion Deutsche marks on the eight West German stock exchanges against 18 billion the previous week.

Electrical issues were irregular, with Siemens losing 3.40 D.M. AEG rose by 14.10 on new rumors of an increase in the Daimler-Benz stake in the company. In autos, BMW added 4, but Daimler lost 10.50 and VW was off 1 D.M.

In the banking sector, Deutsche Bank rose by 3 and Commerzbank by 4, but Dresdner lost 3.50.

Frankfurt

Prices on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange were hit by profit-taking last week after the run-up that began in mid-March. The Commerzbank index of 60 major shares finished the holiday-shortened week at 1,377.5 Thursday, down 2.4 points.

Prices were buoyed by the successful privatization of Volkswagen. But volume was low, totaling only 8.4 billion Deutsche marks on the eight West German stock exchanges against 18 billion the previous week.

The key market indicator closed Thursday at 2,543.97 after nosediving 105.67 points the previous week. The broader Hong Kong Index ended 60.13 points higher at 1,699.99, almost making up for the 68.53 points it lost the previous week.

Average daily volume fell to 790 million Hong Kong dollars from 910.12 million.

Dealers said the market plunged Monday because of instability on overseas exchanges, particularly Wall Street, and bounced back Tuesday as institutional investors were attracted to seemingly undervalued stock prices. Slower trading Wednesday was due to lack of direction.

The market was closed Friday for the holidays. It will not reopen until Wednesday.

Hong Kong

Trading on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange ended on a bullish note last week, with the Hang Seng index gaining a respectable 42 points after plunging more than 100 points the previous week.

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London

Prices on the London Stock Exchange were irregular in moderately active trading before the long holiday weekend. The Financial Times index of 30 industrial shares ended Thursday at 1,386.7, a 21.6 point loss for the week.

Markets were again dominated by sterling's firmness as it surged Wednesday and Thursday on statements by the British chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson. He appeared to reinforce the view expressed earlier by Prime Minister Thatcher that fighting inflation should be the priority.

The share prices of major exporters were adversely affected as the pound's rise rekindled fears over the competitiveness of exports.

The government announced last week that it would sell its 9.8 percent stake in the car manufacturer Rover Group to British Aerospace for £150 million. Shares in British Aerospace jumped 5.25 percent to 404.5 as the market took a favorable view of the terms of the sale.

The aeronautics company then fell back when it revealed a pretax loss of £159 million on Wednesday.

Milan

Prices on the Milan Bourse dipped modestly last week, with the Comit index finishing at 516.64 Friday against 520.59 a week earlier.

Analysts said trading was irregular because of short-term speculative transactions and rumors in advance of the formation of a new government. A promising rise in stock prices was cut short at one point by a rumor of a new tax on large fortunes.

Caution among traders and departures for the holiday reduced volume to an average of 44 million shares a day worth 187 billion lire.

Montedison rose by 1.2 percent on the week, but other Feruzzi Group issues dropped.

Caution among traders and departures

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Caution among traders and departures

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Analysts said trading was irregular because of short-term speculative transactions and rumors in advance of the formation of a new government. A promising rise in stock prices was cut short at one point by a rumor of a new tax on large fortunes.

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Caution among traders and departures

Defenses Carry Oklahoma and Kansas Into NCAA Title Game

Hustling Sooners Subdue Arizona by 86-78

By John Feinstein

Washington Post Service

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — For

their 37 games each played this

college basketball season, the Okla

homa Sooners were all fire, Amer

ica's run-and-stun team, trap

and pressing opponents into

submission. The Arizona Wildcats

were always under control.

Saturday night, in the semifinals

of the national championship tour

ment, when fire met ice, the Wild

cats by bounding the Wildcats (35-3)

and playing their style for most of

the 40 minutes, the Sooners (35-3)

won 86-78, to advance to Monday's

final against Kansas. They won with

inside-outside play — Harvey Grant

and Steve Kerr each scored 21

points — just enough outside shoot

ing and some significant help from

the bench.

"We knew it would be a game of

defense, their all season,"

said Oklahoma's coach, Billy Tubbs.

"I thought anyone who didn't think

Oklahoma is a great defensive team

was probably wrong."

Their pressure really gave us a

lot of trouble," said Arizona's Sean

Elliott, who was the game's leading

scorer with 31 points. "The way

they make you run up and down

the floor is an incredible drain on

your body. At the end of the first

half I was exhausted just trying to

keep up with the other guys."

But most of all, the Sooners won

with defense, their all season.

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Beijing Eases Limit on Return Of the Dalai Lama to Lhasa

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Chinese officials declared Monday for the first time that the Dalai Lama, the religious leader of Tibetan Buddhism, would be permitted to live in Lhasa if he returns from exile.

The Dalai Lama, who fled to India following the collapse of a rebellion against the Chinese occupation of Tibet in 1959 but who still commands extraordinary loyalty and devotion from Tibetans, has been alternately wooed and condemned by China.

In London, the Dalai Lama refused to comment on the Chinese offer, saying he wished to avoid embarrassing the British government. Agence France-Presse reported from London.

"The invitation is always there, but it is also my right to decide whether I return or not," he told reporters on arriving for a 10-day visit.

Since his flight into exile, the Dalai Lama has repeatedly denounced the Chinese domination of Tibet and has, from various capitals, sought to publicize what he insists are violations of Tibetan human rights by the Chinese.

But Monday's announcement, made by the Panchen Lama, Tibetan Buddhism's second holiest per-

sonage, was the first public statement since violent anti-Chinese riots convulsed Lhasa last month that the Dalai Lama could reside in the Tibetan capital provided he abandoned calls for independence.

The Panchen Lama, who has been a vigorous defender of Chinese policies towards Tibet, also said that "lifism," an epithet reserved for die-hard ideologues who oppose China's contacts with the West and its economic and political restructuring, is rampant among officials in the region, so much so that the policies of the central government have been obstructed.

A member of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, the Chinese legislature, the Panchen Lama spoke in a rare news conference with foreign and Chinese reporters.

"Freedom of residence is prescribed in the country's constitution," said the Panchen Lama, speaking in his native Tibetan. The Dalai Lama "can choose to live anywhere in China, either in Beijing or in Tibet."

However, the Panchen Lama said, China would not allow him to continue to advocate independence for Tibet if he returns. Furthermore, until the Dalai Lama makes claims for independence, China will not negotiate with him.

Upon his return, the Dalai Lama would be made a vice-chairman of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, the Panchen Lama said. The post, which is now held by the Panchen Lama, is largely symbolic.

Expanding on sketchy official accounts of the demonstrations in Lhasa on March 5, the Panchen Lama said that more than 200 Tibetans were arrested after a protest in which thousands of Tibetans stoned police, smashed and burned cars and shouted for independence.

Altogether, the Panchen Lama said, as many as 10,000 people were present during the struggle that began in the square in front of the Jokhang Cathedral.

The Panchen Lama said that five people, including a Chinese policeman, were killed during the riot. Two demonstrators were shot to death, the Panchen Lama said, when Chinese policemen fired their weapons in the air "in self-defense."

He confirmed reports by Western witnesses to the demonstration that many Buddhist monks were beaten with clubs by Chinese policemen and, in some cases, he said, received "a really good beating."

Since the demonstrations, the Chinese government has banned foreign journalists from Tibet.



The Dalai Lama waving upon his arrival Monday in London.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Cigarette Maker Wins Libel Case

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — The Supreme Court is set to stand Monday a \$3 million libel award won by a cigarette manufacturer against the CBS television network and an anchorman in Chicago.

The court rejected arguments that the judgment, one of the largest libel awards ever upheld on appeal, violated the rights of the network and CBS. Walter Jacobson of WBBM-TV, which is owned and operated by CBS, was sued by Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., which makes Viceroy cigarettes. Mr. Jacobson said in a 1981 broadcast that Viceroy's advertising sought to attract young people to smoking by relating cigarettes "to pot, wine, beer and sex."

In a case involving the Korean Air Lines plane shot down in Soviet airspace in 1983, the court agreed to decide whether an airline loses its protection from a \$75,000 limit on liability in the deaths of passengers if it uses small print to limit them of their rights.

(AP, UPI)

Iraq and Iran Exchange Strikes

BAGHDAD (Reuters) — Iraq said it fired a missile at the Iranian city of Isfahan on Monday in retaliation for a missile strike on its northern city of Kirkuk.

The Iranian missile hit a densely populated district of the city, the center of Iraq's oil industry, and killed or wounded an unspecified number of people, an Iraqi military spokesman said.

Iraq observed a unilateral halt to attacks on Iranian cities during a three-day visit to Baghdad by Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey, which ended on Sunday.

Mitterrand Won't Cut Pretoria Ties

PARIS (Reuters) — President Francois Mitterrand of France hinted Monday that he believed that South Africa was behind the murder of an African National Congress official in Paris, but he ruled out breaking off diplomatic ties with Pretoria.

Mr. Mitterrand, in an interview with Radio Monte Carlo, was asked whether he thought South Africa was responsible for the death of the ANC representative, Dulcie September, who was shot outside her office on March 29. "I have had my suspicions about the Pretoria regime for a long time," he said. "As for the murder of Dulcie September, I cannot confirm anything, even if my intuition tells me something about it."

Pretoria has denied involvement in the killing, suggesting that it may have been the result of factional fighting within the anti-apartheid group.

But Mr. Mitterrand said breaking off relations would not help South Africa blacks. "It would make it impossible, or at least very difficult, for South Africa to help or bear witness to the tragic situation experienced by South Africa's black people," he said.

Doubts on Waldheim Saving Lives

LONDON (AP) — The World Jewish Congress said Monday that it was "highly unlikely" that President Kurt Waldheim of Austria saved the lives of several Allied prisoners of war facing execution by the Nazis in World War II, as recounted in a British newspaper on Sunday.

A former British fighter pilot, Bruce Ogilvie, 66, was quoted by The Sunday Times as saying Mr. Waldheim saved him and several other Allied prisoners from being passed to the Nazi SS when the prisoners met him at an airfield outside Athens on Nov. 19, 1943.

But the British office of the World Jewish Congress said Mr. Waldheim returned to German Army Group E headquartered in Arnsaki near Salomak on Oct. 4, 1943, when his duties in Athens, 500 kilometers (300 miles) away, were terminated. "Due to this chronology, it is highly unlikely that Waldheim had anything to do with Mr. Ogilvie's story," the congress said in a statement.

China Denies Arms Pact With Israel

BEIJING (AP) — China denied Monday that it had reached a secret arms agreement with Israel to buy advanced missile warheads and other weaponry.

"Such news is utterly groundless," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said in a one-sentence statement. Reports in The Sunday Times of London and the Sunday Morning Post in Hong Kong said a team of five Israeli military scientists were to Beijing in November and negotiated an agreement to sell missile warheads and armor-piercing shells developed by Israel.

The Sunday Times said there were indications that Israel was using technology from its canceled Lavi fighter plane to help China develop its own multipurpose combat fighter. On Sunday, the Israeli defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin, denied the reports, calling them "simply nonsense."

Priest Says Delhi Must Meet Sikhs

AMRITSAR, India (Reuters) — The Indian government must negotiate with the Sikh extremists who are waging a bloody separatist campaign if it hopes to end the killing in the state of Punjab, the top Sikh leader said Monday.

The leader, Jasbir Singh Rode, a militant high priest, said he could serve as an intermediary if certain conditions were met, but he said the government had to establish its credibility with the Sikhs. Mr. Singh was freed from prison last month in the hope that he could help the government end the violence that has taken more than 500 lives this year. More than 60 people died in the first three days of April, leading to expectations that Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi would invoke a state of emergency.

"If there are any talks they must be with the militants, not with me," Mr. Singh said, adding, however, that he "could be the bridge between the government and the militants."

For the Record

The fifth round of talks on the future of U.S. bases in Greece will start April 12, a Greek government spokesman said Monday.

An expert in the race to develop high-temperature superconductors, Paul C.W. Chu, rejected efforts by the University of California at Berkeley to lure him from the University of Houston, according to published reports.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Cut-rate stopover tours from Aug. 26 to Oct. 15 will be offered by Japan, Thailand, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Macao to people holding tickets to the Summer Olympics in Seoul, a spokesman for the Tourism Authority of Thailand said.

Lighting in St. Petersburg, Florida, damaged the Sunshine Skyway Bridge's motorist warning system, a \$2.2 million network of blinking lights and flashing message boards, days before it was to begin operating, a state transportation official said.

(AP)

WESTERN

MOSCOW: Putin said he was not interested in meeting with the leader of the Chechen Republic, Ramzan Kadyrov, in a meeting on Saturday.

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The Supreme Court, by a 5-4 vote, upheld a decision of the Court of Appeals that the U.S. government, one of the newsmen's co-defendants, violated the First Amendment when it tried to prevent the publication of the *Washington Post* from publishing a story about the U.S. government's role in the Iran-Contra affair.

Plane shot down in Lebanon; 100 dead

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Less Mischief on Trade

For the gigantic U.S. trade bill, the three-way negotiation last week by House, Senate and administration was crucial. The bill emerges remarkably improved. The administration still cites several provisions it deems sufficiently damaging to justify a veto. But the most protectionist mischief in the original House and Senate bills has been ruthlessly weeded out by the conference. That swings attention back to the strengths of this bill, and they are substantial.

It provides legal authority for the next president to take the lead in expanding world trade rules into new areas. International talks now getting under way will deal with protection for intellectual property, such as computer programs, and trade in such services as finance and banking. Those are the kinds of trade in which the United States increasingly will earn its living. Without this bill, enormous opportunities for U.S. business will be in jeopardy.

The rest of the bill could be summarized by saying Congress is trying to force future presidents to a stronger, more coherent and less unpredictable trade policy. Presidents, and not only Ronald Reagan, have preferred to handle trade ad hoc, leaving each issue to the political and diplomatic circumstances of the moment. No trade dispute is ever separable from other kinds of interests. But Congress wants presidents to give more weight to trade in foreign policy, and to make their performance more consistent. The most serious questions in the conference

have been over the degree of discretion to be allowed the president. Nearly all the provisions in this bill give the president the choice to do nothing when he considers it in the country's best interest. But the bill would leave him with significantly narrower discretion than he now enjoys. That is not an unjust response to a president who has consistently talked free trade while sporadically taking extremely protectionist actions.

This bill is not yet finished. The administration wants the removal of a provision requiring advance notice of plant closings and layoffs, though many companies already provide notice routinely. With better reason it objects to the section punishing Toshiba Corp. Having originally supported this, we are having second thoughts. It is retroactive legislation and constitutionally suspect. It is up to the courts, not Congress, to go after transgressors. There is also an effort in the House to revive Representative John Bryant's amendment discriminating against foreign investors by requiring them, but not American investors, to disclose much information of value to their competitors. If the Bryant amendment climbed back into the bill, that alone would justify a veto. But even the administration's list of truly objectionable elements is now a short one.

Over the past two months the trade bill has been transformed. It is now beginning to look like legislation that could genuinely serve the interests of America.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Warning of Warming

Industrial activity has begun to affect the world's atmosphere in ways that threaten to induce profound changes in climate. The "ozone hole" over Antarctica offers a sharp warning. Pay heed to the broader climatic changes known as the greenhouse effect.

As waste gases build up in the atmosphere, they absorb heat that would otherwise radiate out into space. Scientists have long feared that this process would start to heat the atmosphere, in the way that glass traps the heat in a greenhouse. Even a few degrees' rise in average global temperature could have extreme regional consequences.

The climate would change, probably making the Midwest hotter and shifting America's grain belt north into Canada. The Gulf Stream might shift course, ceasing to warm Europe. Sea levels would rise a foot or two, flooding low-lying areas like America's East Coast and Bangladesh. Should the Western Antarctic ice cap melt, the sea would rise 20 feet, inundating New York, New Orleans, London, Beijing.

That's the fearful scenario some scientists say is possible. But is it likely?

The answer lies in a puzzle that may take another decade to complete. Important pieces are already in place. The greenhouse gases are accumulating. Carbon dioxide created by burning fossil fuels has steadily increased since the Industrial Revolution. Chlorofluorocarbons, used as refrigerants, also heat the atmosphere. Because of their separate effect in eroding the life-protecting ozone layer, a recent international agreement will slowly limit production.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Tracking the Democrats

Where does the Democratic race stand now, after Jesse Jackson's victory in the Michigan caucus and Michael Dukakis's victory in the Connecticut primary? Momentum, in the form of unmistakable enthusiasm, seems to have been working for Mr. Jackson. But the schedule tends to work in the other direction. Mr. Jackson has run best among blacks and in caucuses. But not many delegates will be chosen in the remaining caucus states, and no state with an upcoming primary has a black population of more than 12 percent or had a black turnout in 1984 exceeding 26 percent. Mr. Jackson has been reaching well beyond the black electorate in his victories, but he is going to have to win more votes from whites than before.

He may do that Tuesday in Wisconsin. The state has a historic progressive tradition and little history of racial friction. Mr. Jackson's radical positions on some foreign and economic issues have stimulated enthusiasm in Madison and other university towns. So he has been running close to or even with Michael Dukakis in the polls, with Albert Gore (despite heavy spending) and Paul Simon (despite appeals to the progressive tradition of Robert La Follette) well behind.

Mr. Jackson is helped by the feelings he can arouse, while Mr. Dukakis is criticized for being too cool. Mr. Dukakis tries to turn on the heat by saying the Reagan administration "has walked away from the American

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Case for Old Bordeaux

When new budgetary restraints take effect in October, the State Department will have to close perhaps eight of its overseas consulates. Administrators say no decisions have been made and that the severity of the cuts depends on exchange rates and inflation.

But already a remarkable campaign has gathered steam in France to persuade Washington to spare the consulate general in Bordeaux. Leading in the lobbying is Bordeaux's mayor, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, also president of the National Assembly. The consulate covers the southwest quarter of France and annually issues 30,000 visas. It appears

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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OPINION

Why the Ship of State Won't Jettison Meese

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Eight years ago this month, in my first and last interview with Ronald Reagan, I asked the candidate where he stood on the status of Jerusalem. Some Carter people were talking about the internationalization of Israel's capital (a position Jesse Jackson holds to this day). Mr. Reagan's glance flicked to Ed Meese, the only aide with him. Mr. Meese almost imperceptibly shook his head.

"Absolutely not," Mr. Reagan said, as if stating a principle. "Israel must never again be divided."

That defense has some merit: The Iraqi pipeline charge was thin gruel for prosecution. But the question is proper: Is "insufficient evidence for indictment" to be our standard for the nation's chief law officer? Of course not; Carter's wife, and so on.

Ed Meese knows that he offers Democrats a campaign issue; why doesn't he step down? Answer: To quit in the midst of a firestorm is to admit guilt, and his self-image is that of law enforcer, not lawbreaker.

Then why doesn't the president allow the word to be passed for this political liability to move aside? Where is Nancy Reagan now?

The answer is that is more complex: (1) This ship of state, already in the ropes of the nautical cargo, gains no speed by jettisoning cargo. (2) The First Hatchet is immobilized after the exposure of her hand in ousting Donald Regan as chief of staff. (3) The president's relationship with Mr. Meese is at a level of political intimacy that considers find hard to comprehend.

Every modern president seems to need The One. Eisenhower had Sherman Adams; Kennedy had his brother Robert; Nixon had John Mitchell; Carter had Bert Lance. Trustedness is not always trustworthiness.

For an intelligent man, Mr. Meese is curiously numb to propriety. His defenders say that he was not venal in his

At Passover, A Clashing Of Dreams

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — "They are like grasshoppers compared to us," Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir speaking Thursday in the West Bank.

For two millennia Jews in the Diaspora celebrated Passover with the dream of reclaiming their country. Next year in Jerusalem, forty years ago that dream of a reborn Jewish state came true.

This year the celebration of Passover was clouded by a new reality, one newly perceived. Another people also have dreams and roots in what was ancient Palestine. They are struggling as Jews struggled, for statehood on a piece of that land. And now the authorities of the Jewish state are attempting to crush them, as Prime Minister Shamir said, "like grasshoppers."

The Palestinians were like Banquo's ghost at our seder table.

quo's ghost at our seder table, and I imagine at many others. The reason was not just sympathy for other human beings with emotions so familiar and understandable. It was that the attempt to crush their dream is darkening the dream of Israel's rebirth.

In the last four months more than 130 Palestinians protesting Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza have been shot or beaten to death. One Israeli soldier has been killed. At first the killing of one or two protesters was shocking. Now the toll of Palestinian deaths goes on, day after day; nine in the week leading up to Passover and Easter. And there is no end in sight.

The tactics used by Israel to repress the protests have gone well beyond clubs and tear gas and guns. In recent days the occupation authorities have taken these steps:

• Detained more than 3,000 Palestinians without charges or trials.

• Shut the Palestine Press Service, a news agency regarded by correspondents in Israel as highly reliable. The authorities said they did so to maintain "public order." Evidently the service was giving too accurate a picture of reality in the occupied territory.

• Banned foreign and Israeli reporters from the occupied territories for days, and excluded them from many of the territories at times.

• Cut off telephone service to the West Bank and Gaza for a time.

• Imposed a 24-hour curfew on the 650,000 residents of Gaza for several days, forcing them to stay home.

Israel resents comparisons to South Africa and the two societies are indeed very different. But many of the tactics being used now by the occupation authorities are right out of the South African book: mass detentions without trial, isolating resistant populations, banning the press.

And what we see is not limited to now, to this year. It is the future — if Mr. Shamir's refusal to withdraw from the occupied territories remains the policy of Israel. The price of occupation is going to be repression forever.

At Passover 1988, all who do not deny reality know that this is a time of choice for Israel, and for its friends everywhere. In one future lies the equivalent of Belfast: Palestinian protests, stones and Molotov cocktails met by Israel's overwhelming military force but never ending. The other way lies political compromise.

At the heart of the choice is a simple question: Are Jews ready to accept Palestinians as a people with their own claim to nationhood? For decades Arabs would not accept Jews as such a people. Now, as they yield to the reality of Israel, the question is reversed.

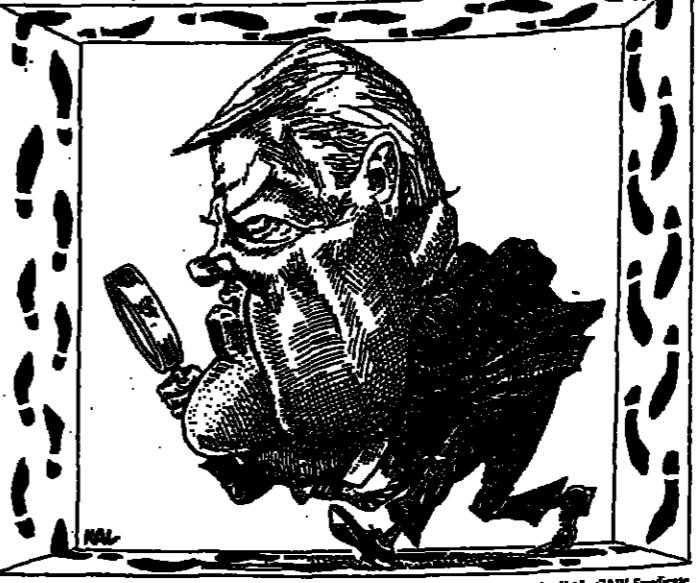
A noted Palestinian intellectual, Walid Khalidi, puts this in eloquent human perspective in an article just published in the journal Foreign Affairs. For years, he says, diplomats of all kinds have tried to settle the fate of the Palestinians over their heads, through some external device or other. But it will not work.

"Just as Israel is a reality which the Palestinians and the PLO must accept," he writes, "Palestinian nationhood is a reality which Israel must accept. As Israel is here to stay, the Palestinians are here to stay, too."

Paradoxically, a Palestinian state in the occupied territories... in peaceful coexistence alongside Israel is the only conceptual candidate for a historical compromise of this century-old conflict. Without it, the conflict will remain an open-ended one between the maximalist concepts of Zionism and those of its Arab and Moslem hinterland."

The New York Times

OPINION



Drawing by KAL CAW Syndicate

Americans Can Halt This Slide Toward Mediocrity

By James Reston

House but control of the House and the Senate.

The Democrats are not prepared to take the chance of losing the Congress, unlikely as it is, but everything they do is risky. If they take Mr. Jackson, they will split the party and face the most vicious campaign since Al Smith's in 1928. If the Democrats are not careful how they reject Mr. Jackson, they will alienate his sizable black con-

stituents, like some things could be done to stop the slide.

The newspapers could begin to say in public what most of their editors are saying in private: This is no way to pick a president, and there are better candidates in the wings.

New York voters will have a chance in the primary, not to draft Mr. Cuomo but to indicate he will be partly responsible if his party loses. They could write in his name even if it did not count.

The best chance to stop the drift and halucination lies with the 800 "superdelegates" who will go uncommitted to the convention and probably find that neither Mr. Dukakis nor Mr. Jackson will have a majority of votes on the first or second ballot. They are super because they have House, Senate and statehouse experience and know more about the candidates' experience, intelligence and character than all the other delegates combined.

The likelihood is they will hold the balance of power in a stalemate, free to consider what is best for the nation. The conventions were not organized merely to ratify past votes but to deliberate. There is no evidence they are organizing for this purpose, but they are beginning to mull about it.

Much will depend on what the people will say or not say in the next three months. What they see now is what they are likely to get and deserve in November. If they do nothing more than grope, they will have to settle for television parties in Atlanta and New Orleans, full of funny hats, hot air, big balloons and bogus enthusiasm. In short, they will get skin milk — and who likes that?

The New York Times

Reasons to Hope the Nicaraguan Cease-Fire Will Stick

By Lawrence E. Harrison

WASHINGTON — The Nicaraguan cease-fire surprised almost everybody. President Reagan, President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica, perhaps even the contra leader Adolfo Calero. The only principal not surprised has to be the cease-fire's chief architect: Daniel Ortega Saavedra. He took a step toward implementation of the Central American peace accords that only months ago seemed impossible.

Two big questions remain: Why did it stick? What is it?

Almost two years of broken Sandinist promises on pluralism and non-alignment have confirmed the Sandinists' deep commitment to the Marxist-Leninist model and their hostility to the United States. Mr. Ortega joined his first Marxist group at age 15 and committed his first terrorist act (fire-bombing vehicles at the U.S. Embassy) a year later. He spent more than seven years in Somoza jails and was tortured. He saw many of his comrades fall in battle, including his young

gest brother. Like so many Latin American intellectuals, he tended to blame Nicaragua's historic failure to build a modern, equitable society on "Yankee imperialism."

Shortly after the Sandinists took over in 1979, and just as the U.S. government was mobilizing a huge program of aid for them, the Sandinist leadership told its second echelon:

"Put you on notice with the greatest clarity that the true enemy whom we will have to confront is the imperialist power of the United States and, on a second plane, the exploitative and demagogic intentions of the reactionary local bourgeoisie."

Their actions up to the Sapo negotiations have conformed to that dictum. But a lot has happened:

The Salvadoran guerrillas, who looked like winners late in 1980 when the Sandinists substantially expanded aid to them, now look like losers.

The Russians, like the Chinese, ap-

peared themselves to be questioning the Marxist model even as they open new avenues of dialogue with America.

Soviet economic aid has fallen; the Nicaraguan economy is a shambles; and economic hardship, together with persecution of the church and heavy-handed suppression of dissent, have alienated many Nicaraguans.

Western European democrats have been leaning on the Sandinists to liberalize, as have some Latin American countries, notably Venezuela.

The Sandinists probably have learned that there is little tolerance for their domestic and foreign policies in the United States and that the election of a Democratic president would not significantly change that.

Mr. Arias attracted world attention and support with his peace plan predicated on democratization.

The contras had been showing more effectiveness and popular support than had generally been expected

On Taxes: Has Thatcher Got It Right?

By Giles Merritt

LONDON — The fruits of Thatcherism are being savored by Britain's business community. Income tax has been slashed to a post-World War II low and top executives will be paying much less of their income to the taxman than they would in, say, France, Italy or Scandinavia. The question is, has Margaret Thatcher got it right?

The Thatcher Revolution has been observed by other countries with emotions ranging from envy to awe, from disbelief to distaste. Britain's poor may see little reason to thank Mrs. Thatcher, yet she has done

OPINION

Busting a N.Y. Crack Shop: Daily, the Battle Continues

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The detective who drove the surveillance van was warm in manner, quick of mind and experienced in undercover work and looked a lot like Liza Minnelli.

She parked the van near the schoolyard on East 130th Street. In the back of the van, the detective operating the video camera turned the periscope to sight, through the schoolyard, on a decrepit

murder, the industry floods the United States with cocaine from Latin America, the Middle East and Asia.

Spread out on Sergeant Severin's table was the answer to the argument that narcotics should be legalized so the price would be driven down. The reasoning is that if you legalize it, the price will sink so low that the gangsters will be driven out of business and then society can concentrate its anti-narcotics funds on education and treatment, while peacefully supplying drugs to Americans who still crave them.

At the 23rd precinct, that argument did not seem impressive. At 13 East 131st Street the cops bought crack for only \$3 a vial. That is quite profitable enough to keep the drug killers in Mercedes and Uzis. Hundreds of vials can be made from a couple of grams and one \$3 vial leads to another and another.

If you have \$50, you buy \$50 worth, smoke, then worry about how to work, steal or mug for money for the next buy. Addicts have been known to buy and steal \$700 worth in a day, paid for with stolen money, for themselves and maybe a friend or two. How would society get addicts to agree how much was enough?

The pusher in handcuffs has been told for sales of at least 1,000 vials a day. Pushers do not keep too much stock on hand; they get regular deliveries.

The staver's instinct was right. The man with the cane was a detective, part of the methodically planned maneuver to bust a crack shop. These operations take place several times a day around New York, throughout the year.

On 130th Street, a couple of people walked around the van and knocked on the driver's window. "Cops?" Detective Joyce Baldassari glared and gave them the thumbs, and they moved on.

More customers came and went at 13 East 131st Street. A couple of black youngsters who looked like scruffy teenagers walked in. This time the staver was wrong. Fifteen minutes later he was wearing handcuffs in a detention room of the 23rd Precinct on East 102d Street.

Two women were also in handcuffs: the woman who had sold the crack to the young undercover cops, and a customer. The surveillance and arrests had involved about 10 police officers: in the van, walking the streets nearby in choreographed patterns, and sitting in cars with walkie-talkies. It had been worked out on street diagrams and carried through by a squad of the citywide Special Anti-Crack Unit under Deputy Inspector Martin O'Boyle.

In a room in the detention cells, Sergeant Ronald Severin, the head of the squad, was examining the evidence: two plastic bags, each filled with about 100 tiny vials with pink caps. Inside each vial was a pellet of crack, cocaine purified through a simple stove-top process into tiny pieces of instant ecstasy and addictive slavery. The little vials are what crackheads will steal for and kill for.

Mr. Rosenthal and his ilk have weak stomachs, not tender hearts. Their concern about the horrifying images of beatings and killings that invade their dinner hour would vanish if television networks were to cease broadcasting them. In this respect at least, the exterminate Henry Kissinger is right on target.

ROBERT M. KELLEY.
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

Regarding "The Shultz Plan: It Comes Too Late, Tries Too Much" by A. M. Rosenthal (Opinion, March 23):

Mr. Rosenthal claims that Mr. Kissinger is the best, most respected negotiator available in the United States, and is trusted by all Middle Easterners. I think he must mean Mr. Kissinger is the best man to defend Israeli interests.

How will the Arabs gauge Mr. Kissinger's credibility as a neutral negotiator when he urges Israel to employ ruthless



ies. The pusher on 131st Street got a good daily wage, probably \$150. His suppliers can afford it, multiply that woman's daily \$3,000 in sales by scores of other pushers working for the same distributors. One detective told of two drug merchants who made more than \$1 million in two weeks, tax-free.

The New York Times.

officers do not have an answer to the drug problem. Like almost all professionals who devote their lives to fighting drugs, they believe there must be a lot of answers: fighting drugs abroad, at the borders, in schools, in hospitals — and in the streets, which is what these people do every day.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Laying Blame in the Middle East: Kissinger and Congress

A. M. Rosenthal's collage of historical misinformation in "A Critic of Israeli Brutality Is Quiescent as Others Join In" (March 9) could have been lifted almost verbatim from a Leon Uris novel. The only value of his piece is to highlight the inconsistency of pro-Israel liberals who wail about the contrast between the "good" pre-1967 Israel and the "bad" new Israel.

As a young German who is fully aware of the special responsibilities we have concerning Israel, I appreciated Mr. Will's courageous statements. I have seldom read such a clear line of reasoning on the subject, at a time when the number of people willing to openly support Israel's cause is steadily decreasing.

TERRY DEALE.
Antibes, France.

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rule. South Africa and many countries in Latin America are cases in point. For the capitalists, morality is only an issue when its own people are victims.

ERIC SCORPIO.
Bridgetown, Barbados.

Who Is Killing Whom?

Shouldn't C. L. Sulzberger ("In the Name of God, We Kill and Will Go On Killing," Opinion, March 23) have noted that Azerbaijanis have primarily been killing Armenians, rather than "Christian Armenians and Moslem Azerbaijanis have been slaughtering each other?"

J. E. VARTPARONIAN.
London.

Cruelty on Both Sides

The opinion column "Gorbachev Surely Grimed at the Pope's Parallelism" (March 16), by A. M. Rosenthal, discusses the encyclical recently issued by the pope in which he equally condemned "liberal capitalism" and "Marxist collectivism."

I agree with the pope. The Soviet Union maintains a cruel regime, oppressing its people. Meanwhile, the United States historically has installed or supported governments in many countries that systematically deny freedom of speech and impose fascist police

sentiment. The Anglo-Protestants claimed a monopoly on Puritan or Founding Fathers, today, increasing notice is paid to the pioneer women as well. Thirty years ago, white Alabama conservatives would have burned textbooks calling the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. a "Baptist" pastor, a prophet of God; last year in court, they denounced textbooks that failed to name him at least a Baptist pastor.

Pluralists who mourn the deaths of the space shuttle Challenger's crew, reflect their diversity. Annually now in January, communities recall the heroic seven who were Roman Catholic and Buddhist, black and white, Jew and gentile. The tears and ceremonies promote "cohesive sentiment" better than court rulings, constitutional amendments or privileging laws ever would. They are part of what the founders called "common affection." And we become "kin" kindred spirits, part of the story that draws and binds Americans.

Cohesive sentiment does not mean the things of the spirit it has trusted the power of persuasion over coercion.

Justice Frankfurter added that cohesive sentiment "is fostered by all those agencies of the mind and spirit which may serve to gather up the traditions of a people, transmit them from generation to generation and thereby create that continuity of a treasured common life which constitutes a civilization."

It is time for pluralist-minded people to spell out how they would promote cohesion. Despair about the future of the United States is fashionable, but I do not think such despair is necessary. Here are some agenda items for "agencies of mind and spirit" to take up.

First, promote awareness that Americans do have a great deal in common because of an almost sacred sense of the constitution. Both sides in the Iran-contra and Robert Bork hearings found it possible to argue and get a hearing precisely because no one called the value of constitutionalism into question.

The writer is a professor of the history of modern Christianity at the University of Chicago and senior editor of *The Christian Century*. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

FRIENDLY FROM A TO Z.

Tradition. Reflecting on the past but with eyes firmly on the future. Typical of Austrian tradition: *Sachertorte* (chocolate cake) as well as excellent connections to the economic centres of *Eastern Europe*, via *Vienna*. Whereas the original recipe for *Sachertorte* is still debated, the benefits of flying *Austrian Airlines* are beyond question. Years of experience and the convenience of early



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AUSTRIAN AIRLINES
THE FRIENDLY WAY TO FLY.

A Task for Pluralists: Promote Cohesion

By Martin E. Marty

CHICAGO — The 1980s have been bad years for pluralists like me — deservedly. Once proud bearers of banners promoting freedom, pluralists have acquired the reputation of promoting permissiveness and license. Formerly welcomed because they helped break the monopoly of the old Anglo-Protestant Establishment, thus making room for blacks, Jews, Asian

While few can argue self-evidence as the founders and framers did, Americans do act on the basis of self-evidence as Thomas Jefferson described the case for equality and rights (and responsibility) in the Declaration of Independence. It is important to point to Americans' bond with and love for their place, their landscape and cityscape. Slaves still in slavery did not want to return to Africa after they had watered and manured America, as one said, with their sweat and blood. Lower East Side sweatshop Jews stayed, loved America and "made

It is easier to agree, or to disagree, when there is some understanding about the rules.

It," and Dust Bowl residents kept calling it "God's country." The historian of religion Mircea Eliade liked to say that when people settle a place, they consecrate it, they make it holy.

Nothing does more to bind with cohesive sentiment than for people to have common experiences and to tell stylized stories about those experiences. The Civil War and almost all the wars, abolition, suffrage, the Great Depression and the smaller depressions and other tragedies and crises led people to pull together. Years later, they sing and speak about how they pulled together.

In the pre-pluralist era each group had its own story. The Anglo-Protestants claimed a monopoly on Puritan or Founding Fathers, today, increasing notice is paid to the pioneer women as well. Thirty years ago, white Alabama conservatives would have burned textbooks calling the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. a "Baptist" pastor, a prophet of God; last year in court, they denounced textbooks that failed to name him at least a Baptist pastor.

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A U.S. Embargo Could Backfire, Delvalle Cautions

By David E. Pitt
New York Times Service

PANAMA CITY — Eric Arturo Delvalle, the Panamanian president deposed by General Manuel Antonio Noriega, has said that new economic sanctions against Panama by the United States would only make it more difficult to drive the military leader from power.

Mr. Delvalle, who has been in hiding since his attempt to dismiss the general as armed forces chief led to his own removal Feb. 26, argued that "an embargo or stronger economic sanctions might generate a negative effect toward the U.S. and might not provide immediate effects."

His comments came in handwritten responses to written questions from The New York Times, sent to him last week through a known opposition figure. The replies were prepared shortly before the Pentagon announced last week the dispatch of 1,300 troops and 26 helicopters to Panama "to ensure the continued safety of U.S. personnel and facilities."

Asked what steps the United States should take to force General Noriega out, and whether new sanctions or military intervention would work, Mr. Delvalle replied: "If the U.S. continues the present pressure, that will be enough."

General Noriega "is desperately in search of funds and is not getting any," he said. "The well is dried up."

In his responses, Mr. Delvalle

made no mention of possible U.S. military action against General Noriega, in Washington last week, Juan B. Sosa, the Panamanian ambassador who remains loyal to the deposed president, formally asked the Reagan administration in Mr. Delvalle's name to consider "any action" to ensure the general's departure, including "a commando-type of operation to arrest him."

Mr. Delvalle, discussing the recent general strike by a coalition of business and civic groups, said that "by now, you are fully aware that the vast majority of Panamanians want to get rid of Noriega by peaceful means," adding that the general's "end is very near now."

He acknowledged that while "at times" he and the opposition forces he represents "have differed tactfully" with the Reagan administration, "we are very appreciative of U.S. policy toward Panama since Feb. 25."

Mr. Delvalle, who was a figurehead president under General Noriega for two years, still is recognized by the United States as Panama's legitimate head of government. At the behest of General Noriega, who was indicted Feb. 19 in the United States on drug-trafficking and racketeering charges, Panama's legislature replaced Mr. Delvalle on Feb. 26 with Manuel Solis Palma, the education minister.

In contrast to Mr. Delvalle's general support of Reagan administration policy, there has been sharp



John Hickey/The Associated Press
A U.S. military policeman and a Panamanian policeman sharing guard duty Monday at Fort Amador, near Panama City. An additional 1,300 U.S. troops are being sent to Panama, where, despite increasingly uneasy relations, U.S. and Panamanian forces share duties in some areas under the 1977 Panama Canal Treaties.

criticism of the policy among Panamanian businessmen and some political leaders.

Others opposed to the military government, including bankers.

factory and store owners, and some opposition politicians, contend that U.S. economic pressure is doing irreparable harm to Panama's economic institutions.

New Disputes Hamper Managua Talks

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Less than two weeks after contra guerrilla leaders agreed to a cease-fire with the Sandinist government, new obstacles threaten to slow the Nicaraguan peace process.

The cease-fire agreement stipulates that high-level peace talks begin in Managua on Wednesday. But late Saturday, the contras announced they would not arrive in Managua until April 12. Government officials suggested the contras were dragging their feet.

Then, on Sunday, a dispute broke out over the terms of the contras' stay in Managua.

The government is offering them space in a hotel adjoining the airport, and apparently is anticipating the arrival of a small team that will spend nearly all its time negotiating. But the contras say they plan to send 55 people and will insist that all be given freedom to travel and hold public and private meetings.

"We are not going to be locked up as in a zoo," said Bosco Matamoros, chief spokesman for the contras.

Mr. Matamoros also asserted that Sandinist forces had violated the cease-fire, some northern areas in an attempt to scare civilians out of areas where contras operate.

The sudden emergence of such problems, before discussion of substantive issues has even begun, illustrated the difficulties the negotiators face. The cease-fire has started and, as of Monday, the two sides have 57 days to reach an accord to end the civil conflict that has gone on for more than six years. Both sides say they are ready to return to war if talks fail.

Cardinal Miguel Obando y Barro, one of two witnesses to the cease-fire agreement, predicted Sunday that peace talks would begin, even if they were delayed.

"Christ went from death to life,"

"

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Olive McDowell, a 72-year-old widow, is worried about sweeping changes in Britain's social security system that take effect this month.

"Things have become impossible. It's a nightmare," Mrs. McDowell said at her home in Greenwich. She fears that new housing benefit guidelines will fail to ensure that her increase in housing support will match a recent £3.60 (£6.80) increase in her weekly rent payments.

But, Mrs. McDowell's concerns stretch beyond having enough cash to make ends meet. Starting this month, she and millions of other Britons who subsist on state pensions will no longer have a right to obtain grants for such exceptional single-item purchases as mattresses, stoves or electric heaters.

According to government figures, 4.9 million British households are dependent on income support from the state. The number of dependent individuals, including the unemployed, the sick, the disabled and the elderly, is about eight million, and many of them will see their benefits affected by the changes.

The government, as part of a strategy to target aid "to the most needy," is transforming its so-called single-payment grant program into a discretionary "social fund." Under the social fund, payments will be disbursed primarily as repayable, interest-free loans to those able to repay.

Nicholas Scott, minister for social security, recently said in a television interview, "The ability to repay is very, very important but the terms upon which the loan can be granted are very flexible."

The change is a reversion to the discretionary arrangement in place from 1948 to 1980. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government, which took power in 1979, is thus unraveling a program of its own creation that had come to be viewed by welfare recipients as a legal right.

The move, part of a strategy to restrain what the government sees as runaway spending on social programs, has exposed the government to charges of unfairness toward those least able to look after themselves.

Asked why the government saw fit to dismantle the single-payment entitlement program, a senior official close to Mrs. Thatcher's thinking said: "There has to be some control brought into this system. Enormous amounts of benefits were going to places where it was not needed."

The government's expectations that charities are in a position to fill the void are unfounded, they say. "Those in debt on or below the poverty line will be seen as bad credit risks and be offered nothing," said Graham Barker, a director of the National Council for Voluntary Organizations, an umbrella group for 700 aid organizations.

"The idea of giving loans to people already on subsistence levels, who will have to repay those loans out of their subsistence income, is absurd," Mr. Barker said.

Mrs. McDowell, who already carries some debt, is not likely to be

An Englishman Who Copes With Belfast

For Tom King, 'Self-Perpetuating Terror' Brings Both Fear and Frustration

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

LONDON — Tom King is a hawk-faced, bespectacled man whose stocky body betrays his past as a schoolboy cricketer.

At 19, he led British soldiers on patrols against the Mau Mau in Kenya. Today, at 54, he holds on of the loneliest and most dangerous jobs in British politics.

As secretary of state for Northern Ireland, he lives under police guard and works in two places: the Old Admiralty Building, in London, and Stormont Castle, in Belfast. In two and half years on the job, Mr. King has been roughed up by a Protestant mob and stalked by a suspected Irish Republican Army assassination team, which was arrested near his home.

No one has questioned Mr. King's physical courage. But the new cycle of violence in Northern Ireland will test the political acumen of a man praised for steadiness by his Conservative colleagues but condemned by opponents as out of touch with the realities of a tribal land.

A certain amount of fear and frustration, he acknowledged recently, go with being the British minister. "When you first take on the job," he said, "I think there are moments when you would be mad if you didn't have concern in certain situations." The frustration, he added, arises from the self-perpetuating pursuit of terror in Northern Ireland.

"People are dying for nothing," he said. "That is awful. You can look at other cases where you understand people dying. All they're doing now is dying for the mythology of the IRA, the mythology of old Irish causes. But the reality of the scene has long passed them by."

In recent weeks, Mr. King has emerged as an increasingly polished spokesman for the official British view of "reality" in Northern Ireland: that a combination of tight security and "constructive dialogue" between representatives of the Protestant majority and the Roman Catholic minority represents the best path to stability.

Critics regard Mr. King's views as naively optimistic at a time of heightened bloodshed, including 10 killings last month. The critics fault him in particular for failing to reassure Catholics about the fairness of the Royal Ulster Constabulary and the British Army.

Mr. King's political biography is an unusual one in the Thatcher years in that it involves a return from disfavor. Colleagues say he was sent to Northern Ireland in September 1985 because Mrs. Thatcher thought he lacked drive and creativity as secretary of state for employment.

"I would say that when he went his star was waning and that Northern Ireland might have been his last job in government," said a close associate. "I think, having done nearly three years, most people would see his star waxing and the prospect of another quite good job for him. But I would think the prime minister would be reluctant to remove him from the Northern Ireland job."

At a time when her government

is on the defensive for such actions as the shooting of three unarmed IRA suspects in Gibraltar on March 6, Mrs. Thatcher is said to be impressed with Mr. King's aggressive style in the House of Commons. But her admiration does not spare him from grillings at cabinet meetings, according to government officials.

Mr. King's search for solutions has caused some in Northern Ireland to accuse him of a myopic optimism. A new poll shows that only 9 percent of the Catholics and 4 percent of the Protestants in Northern Ireland believe that the treaty on security and cooperation signed by London and Dublin in 1985 has improved their situation.

But Mr. King has been meeting with Irish politicians from both sides in an effort to push a "constructive dialogue" directed at a

The secretary says he is not trou-

bled by those who accuse him of excessive optimism. "I'm at least glad they don't think I'm a pessimist," he said, "because I think there are plenty of pessimists around Northern Ireland, and it's very easy to find things about which to be pessimistic."

These days, Mr. King remains almost alone in talking about positive developments. A Conservative member of Parliament said that most senior British officials regard Northern Ireland as a "no-win" situation for the foreseeable future.

But on all sides there is respect for his tenacity. "The change is always made that British politicians regard Northern Ireland as a grave yard and they don't want to go over there," said a Thatcher adviser. "He's stuck it out."

The secretary says he is not trou-

Manila, Hunting for Coup Leader, Says 4 Other Soldiers Escaped, Too

Reuters

MANILA — The Philippine military revealed Monday that four more soldiers held for plotting the overthrow of President Corazon C. Aquino had escaped from custody.

The announcement followed a military raid on a holiday home of former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile in the hunt for Gregorio Honasan, the renegade colonel who escaped from a navy prison ship Saturday after nearly four months in captivity.

A spokesman said that two captains, a lieutenant and a sergeant also had escaped from custody in the past two weeks. Other military sources said that two of the officers escaped Saturday and the other two a week earlier.

Two of the fugitives were involved in a military coup attempt led by Mr. Honasan in August. That rebellion, viewed as the most serious challenge yet to Mrs. Aquino's government, was put down only after street fighting that left 53 people dead in Manila.

The other two had joined an earlier mutiny by troops loyal to Ferdinand E. Marcos, who was deposed as president in 1986.

Army assault teams found no trace of Mr. Honasan Sunday when they raided Mr. Enrile's beach house in Batangas Province near Manila.

Mr. Enrile, who resigned as Mrs. Aquino's defense minister in November 1986 and is now the opposition leader in the Philippine Senate, said the raid was illegal because the soldiers had no search warrant. He denied any part in the escape of Mr. Honasan, his former chief of security.

Major General Ramon Montano, the constabulary chief who captured Mr. Honasan in December, said that troops hunting down the renegade officer were "on the right track," adding: "I think our chances now are better than before."

Defense officials have said they do not believe Mr. Honasan would be capable of launching another major rebellion. But the military has assumed its highest level of combat readiness amid suggestions that his escape could have been part of a wider conspiracy.

Milton A. Caniff, Cartoonist, Dies; Creator of 'Terry and the Pirates'

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Milton A. Caniff, 81, creator of the comic strips "Terry and the Pirates" and "Steve Canyon," died of lung cancer Sunday at his home in New York.

"Terry and the Pirates," which he started in 1934 for The Chicago Tribune-New York Daily News Syndicate, was drawing recognizable human figures on scrap paper brought home by his father, a printer.

Mr. Caniff was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, and, by kindergarten

age Sam Syndicate, which paid him \$2,000 a week. It also gave him ownership of "Steve Canyon," a new comic strip he had created.

Mr. Caniff was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, and, by kindergarten

was drawing recognizable human figures on scrap paper brought home by his father, a printer.

One of his most memorable cartoon characters was the Dragon Lady, a seductive and resourceful Chinese pirate captain who, Mr. Caniff said, was inspired by the actress Joan Crawford. Another favorite was Burma, a blonde chorus girl with a heart of gold.

By 1946, "Terry and the Pirates" was appearing in more than 300 newspapers. However, Mr. Caniff was unhappy that he did not own the strip, and was lured away by Marshall Field, owner of the Chi-

ago Sun Syndicate, which paid him \$2,000 a week. It also gave him ownership of "Steve Canyon," a new comic strip he had created.

Mr. Caniff was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, and, by kindergarten

was drawing recognizable human figures on scrap paper brought home by his father, a printer.

The strip was packed with comedy, sex and suspense and set in the Orient. His main characters, Terry Lee and Jane Allen, matched wits with the Dragon Lady and other阀s.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Reinventing and Fusing The Flamenco Tradition

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — After Ketama and Pata Negra played for a packed house in Barcelona last January, the newspaper *La Vanguardia* said: "The Spanish music of the '90s was born last night."

Traditional flamenco had remained static for many years. It began to open its windows with Paco de Lucia's guitar collaborations with Al Di Meola and John McLaughlin, but this was imposed from the top, a star being accepted for himself rather than his music.

Ketama and Pata Negra, among other young Andalusian Gypsies

and Pepe Habichuel. The latter is one of today's great traditional flamenco guitarists who has also broadened his heritage through experiments with Don Cherry (who calls himself a "global gipsy") and Moroccan Andaluz musicians.

Ketama revises the rules rather than making new ones. While transforming lyrics, rhythmic patterns and instrumentation (electric bass), they remain with both feet firmly in flamenco. Last month Joe Boyd recorded Ketama in Madrid with the 22-year-old Malian master kora player Toumani Diabate, a mixture he called "the most exciting world fusion music you can imagine." As with Astor Piazzolla's

de la Frontera, one of flamenco's cradles, near Seville. They listened to B.B. King, Jimi Hendrix, Eric Clapton and Grateful Dead records given to them by U.S. servicemen. While their most recent album "Blues de la Frontera" (Nuevos Medios) sometimes caters to mass taste with swing ("How High the Moon") and rock elements in the foreground, it also combines reggae and salsa with blues, jazz and flamenco to a point beyond mere fusion. The French magazine *Actuel* described it as "music too beautiful to ignore."

Researching an article on Pata Negra, the *Actuel* correspondent found Raimundo in one of Seville's worst neighborhoods, a Gypsy barrio ravaged by heroin. While Rafael has been hanging out in the streets of Seville since he was 4 years old. At 9 he was drinking half a liter of whiskey and smoking two packs of cigarettes a day, busking in the streets. At 15 he was snuffing anything that was handy and now at 22 he's paying for it with a bad ulcer. He has resolved to touch nothing but beer and the occasional joint.

Since the Barcelona triumph, tickets for Pata Negra concerts have been trading at black market prices. French, Dutch and Italian tours are planned and Hannibal will issue the *Nuevos Medios* album in Britain.

Meanwhile, tonadilla, a less intellectual style of modern flamenco, is now the rage. A girl from Seville called Martirio has turned the scene upside down as far away as Paris, where girls in disco wear Sevillana dresses and matador hats and Spanish culture in general is "in." Martirio, wearing dark glasses and combs made from old 45-rpm records, has popularized a Madonna-like punk-flamenco craze. Singing songs full of social irony and street realism, she became a household word with only one LP ("Estoy Mala" *Nuevos Medios*). CBS Records has signed her for the world outside Spain. She has been received by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and King Juan Carlos.

The songs and structures of Ketama, the brilliant fusion musician, and rock energy of Pata Negra and the wild style and wit of Martirio have charted the way forward for Europe's most vibrant musical scene," sums up Joe Boyd.

The group consists of the guitar-playing brothers Rafael and Raimundo Amador (Rafael also sings) plus accompanying musicians. They started out playing traditional flamenco in their native Mörön

Pata Negra's Rafael and Raimundo Amador: Beyond mere fusion.

groups, began reinventing traditional flamenco in the early '80s.

They made records for the Spanish market and played local clubs and their reputation began to filter north by way of Mario Pacheco's *Nuevos Medios* label and Joe Boyd's Hannibal Records in London. But the Barcelona concert was the first time the music had been presented in a more or less formal setting with more than one group, as a "movement." El País called it "the final breakdown of barriers."

Ketama is composed of José

Soto and the brothers Antonio and

Juan Carrion. Soto and the Carrionos come from distinguished Andaluz families whose members include Manuel (El Sordera) Soto

exciting tango-based fusion music, all of this has been viewed doubtfully by a conservative establishment — at least until January in Barcelona.

Pata Negra is at the same time more adventurous and commercial than Ketama, with elements of the blues, Django Reinhardt and progressive salsa. It's a natural marriage since flamenco is "blue" to begin with, like Django they are Gypsies, and the traditional hand-clapping and foot-stomping is parallel to Latino percussion.

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| NYSE Most Actives | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|-----|------|------|----------|
| Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. | Per cent |
| Bell So. | 71,000 | 24 | 23 | +1 | +2% |
| CorPw | 77,000 | 24 | 23 | +1 | +2% |
| HP | 51,224 | 18 | 17 | +1 | +5% |
| PetCo | 2,000 | 12 | 11 | +1 | +8% |
| Wheat | 2,000 | 52 | 51 | +1 | +2% |
| IBM | 1,010 | 15 | 14 | +1 | +2% |
| Tandem | 1,000 | 27 | 26 | +1 | +3% |
| Exxon | 1,377 | 42 | 41 | +1 | +2% |
| Wrigley | 1,000 | 42 | 41 | +1 | +2% |
| PepsiCo | 1,000 | 34 | 33 | +1 | +2% |
| Lucky's | 1,000 | 45 | 44 | +1 | +2% |

| Market Sales | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| NYSE 4-pm. volume | 100,240,000 | NYSE 4-pm. close | 162,456,040 | NYSE 4-pm. volume | 100,240,000 |
| Amex 4-pm. volume | 10,000,000 | Amex 4-pm. close | 162,456,040 | OTC 4-pm. volume | 95,732,500 |
| Industrials | 12,124 | 145.17 | 145.17 | OTC 4-pm. volume | 102,456,000 |
| Trans. | 177,08 | 175.95 | 175.95 | OTC 4-pm. volume | 102,456,000 |
| Finance | 121,41 | 120.39 | 120.39 | OTC 4-pm. volume | 102,456,000 |

| NYSE Index | | | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|----------|---------------|
| High | Low | Close | Chg. | Per cent | Chg. per cent |
| Composite | 144.57 | 145.17 | 145.17 | +1.60 | +1.1% |
| Industrials | 177.08 | 175.95 | 175.95 | -1.13 | -0.6% |
| Trans. | 121.41 | 120.39 | 120.39 | -1.13 | -0.9% |
| Finance | 121.41 | 120.39 | 120.39 | -1.13 | -0.9% |

| Monday's NYSE Closing | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Via The Associated Press | | | | | |

| AMEX Diary | | | | | |
|------------|-------|----------|---------|---------|--------------|
| Close | Prev. | Advanced | Delayed | Debent. | Total Issues |
| 250 | 246 | 250 | 216 | 85 | 85 |
| 250 | 246 | 250 | 216 | 85 | 85 |
| 250 | 246 | 250 | 216 | 85 | 85 |
| 250 | 246 | 250 | 216 | 85 | 85 |
| 250 | 246 | 250 | 216 | 85 | 85 |

| NASDAQ Index | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|---------------|----------|----------|---------------|
| Close | Chg. | Chg. per cent | Week Ago | Year Ago | Chg. per cent |
| 377.87 | -2.23 | -0.6% | 377.87 | 447.97 | -14.8% |
| 377.87 | -2.23 | -0.6% | 377.87 | 447.97 | -14.8% |
| 377.87 | -2.23 | -0.6% | 377.87 | 447.97 | -14.8% |
| 377.87 | -2.23 | -0.6% | 377.87 | 447.97 | -14.8% |
| 377.87 | -2.23 | -0.6% | 377.87 | 447.97 | -14.8% |

| AMEX Most Actives | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|-----|------|------|----------|
| Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. | Per cent |
| DomP | 4785 | 14 | 13 | -1 | -6% |
| Loft | 3158 | 12 | 11 | -1 | -3% |
| Taxir | 2308 | 10 | 9 | -1 | -9% |
| NY Time | 1393 | 74 | 74 | -1 | -1% |
| Finance | 444.63 | 214 | 214 | -2 | -1% |
| Insurance | 370.25 | 123 | 123 | -1 | -1% |
| Utilities | 352.22 | 127 | 127 | -1 | -1% |
| Trans | 367.04 | 64 | 64 | -1 | -1% |

| AMEX Stock Index | | | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|-------|----------|---------------|
| High | Low | Last | Chg. | Per cent | Chg. per cent |
| 254.63 | 254.63 | 254.63 | -1.62 | -0.6% | -0.6% |
| 254.63 | 254.63 | 254.63 | -1.62 | -0.6% | -0.6% |

| NYSE Diary | | | | | |
|------------|-------|-----|---------|-----------|---------|
| Class | Prev. | Buy | Sales | Buy/Sales | NYSE |
| Advanced | 458 | 520 | 515,233 | 515,233 | 515,233 |
| Debent. | 110 | 110 | 50,295 | 50,295 | 50,295 |
| Unlisted | 109 | 109 | 19,191 | 19,191 | 19,191 |
| Industries | 104 | 104 | 10,100 | 10,100 | 10,100 |

*Included in the sales figure

**Included in the sales figure

***Included in the sales figure

****Included in the sales figure

*****Included in the sales figure

Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Sis. 100s High Low Close Quot. Chg.

| A | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 132 | ABE | 11 | 10 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 105 | ABM G | 24 | 23 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| 124 | ABL Lobs | 12 | 9 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 241 | ABM | 15 | 14 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| 165 | AM Int'l | 12 | 10 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 402 | AGI | 17 | 16 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| 317 | ATSE | 12 | 11 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| 152 | AbmInd | 5.5 | 5.4 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 97 | AbmInd | 11 | 10 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 262 | AbmInd | 11 | 10 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 184 | AbmInd | 11 | 10 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 416 | AbmInd | 12 | 11 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 159 | AbmInd | 12 | 11 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 172 | AbmInd | 12 | 11 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 241 | AbmInd | 12 | 11 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 175 | AbmInd | 12 | 11 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 241 | AbmInd | 12 | 11 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 175 | AbmInd | 12 | 11 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 241 | AbmInd | 12 | 11 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 175 | AbmInd | 12 | 11 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 241 | AbmInd | 12 | 11 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 175 | AbmInd | 12 | 11 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 241 | AbmInd | 12 | 11 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 175 | AbmInd | 12 | 11 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 241 | AbmInd | 12 | 11 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 175 | AbmInd | 12 | 11 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
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| 175 | AbmInd | 12 | 11 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 241 | AbmInd | 12 | 11 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 175 | AbmInd | 12 | 11 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 241 | AbmInd | 12 | 11 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 175 | AbmInd | 12 | 11 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 1 | | | | |

Libel Case
Supreme Court
Cigarette manufacturer
man in Chicago
one of the largest
of the network
and operated by C
Co., which made
cigarettes that Vic
smoking by rea
e shot down in
her an airline loc
eaths of passengers
(AP, UPI)

trikes

as the Iranian
strike on its
district of the city,
killed an unspoiled
Iranian cities during
target Oval of Tur

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Monte Carlo, was
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a shot outside her
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something about
gusting that it may be
anti-apartheid group
us would not help
at least very difficult
experienced by some

Ving Lives

ress said Monday that
team of Austria saved
acquisition by the Nazis
aper on Sunday.
"66, was quoted by the
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1943.
gress said Mr. Waldha
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it is highly unlikely
"s story, the congress

With Israel

hat it had reached a
several warheads and one
a Ministry spokesman said
Sunday teams of Louis
; said a team of five
ember and negotiated a
r-piercing shells develop

tions that Israel was
to help China develop
the Israeli defense min
them "simply nonsense."

Meet Sikhs

in government must stop
bloody separatist campa
gab, the top Sikh leader

high priest, said he could
were met, but he said
with the Sikhs. Mr. Singh
he that he could help
more than 500 lives the
days of April, leading
idhi would involve a
the militants, not with
ld be the bridge between

U.S. bases in Greece will not
aid Monday.
(Robert
superintendent
University of California
y of Houston, according to
(UPI)

DATE

o Oct. 15 will be offered to
Macar to people holding
a spokesman for the Tom
(UPI)

missed the Sunshine Show
million network of cable
it was to begin operating

all

HULTZ:
in Tack on Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

and "very good and basic
ions."

On Tuesday, Mr. Shultz is 40
a spokesman, Jordan, and Damas
talks with Jordanian and Syria
He is to return to Jordan
on Tuesday night to report
leaders what he has
and President Hafez al
of Syria.

like the Israeli Hussein, he
accepted nor rejected the
plan, but has sent some
fusing signals.

The Israeli are very interested
in a sense of Hussein's
the senior U.S. official said
high-ranking member of the
Party, the partner of Mr. Shultz's
Likud bloc in Israel's
coalition, put the matter off
blindly in a private talk
with his accompanying
officers accompanying
the

the official, connected with the
Ministry, said that the
should try to induce Hussein
accept the U.S. plan at least
in principle. If that happens, the
I replied, it would put Mr. Shultz
and the Likud under great
pressure to follow suit.

Later, a source close to Foreign
Minister Shimon Peres, leader
of the Labor Party, said that he
agrees with that assessment.

SPORTS

Manning Gets His Shot at Sooners

By John Feinstein
Washington Post Service

KANSAS CITY, Missouri
Barry Tubbs, who has become the
protector of the tournament's Pi
-Pike, with his blunt, enterpris
ing sense of humor, cut through
the hours of analysis and questions
on Sunday and summed up
Monday's national collegiate bas
ketball championship game:

"You can talk all you want about
markings and about tempo and
pace, our pressure, and their de
fense, and when you're done with all
that, it all comes down to who
gets the ball in the hole and who gets
the rebounds when the ball doesn't
go in the hole. Because the only
thing I guarantee you, if it doesn't go
in for one team, they're going to be
in a whole lot of trouble."

Simple enough. Simpler still.
When Tubbs' Oklahoma team and
Larry Brown's Kansas team met
Monday to decide the national
championship, it was a familiar
meeting on familiar turf between
teams that knew each other well.

"We'll figure this is for the Big
Eight title," Tubbs said. "We're
playing in Kemper Arena [site of
the conference tournament] and
we're playing the team we usually
have to beat to win the Big Eight."

Kansas (26-11) had the advan

age of having seen the OU press up
close and personal twice.

And although the Jayhawks lost
both regular-season meetings to the
Sooners (73-65 and 93-87), they
thought they knew what they had
to do to make the third time the
charm.

"We can't get into an up-tempo
game, we know that," Manning
said. "If the score is in the high 80s
or more, we aren't going to beat
them. I don't think anyone in the
country can. But we think we know
how to play them. I'll take a five
second count rather than risk a
steal, because if you give them a
steal, they will give you a lay-up. It's
rather take five seconds and set up
our defense."

The same could be said about
Oklahoma's pressure defense. It
took Arizona — normally an un
stoppable team — almost completely
out of its offensive flow in
the semifinals, forcing the Wildcats
into hurried, misguided shots. The
Sooners broke the game open with a
34-13 run in a 13-minute stretch of
the first half that produced a 36-
22 lead, and Arizona had to play
catch-up all night.

"If we talk to them about playing
zone they get mad at us," Brown

said. "They have a lot of confi
dence in themselves right now.
Which is as it should be. One does
not reach this point without play
ing well."

Although some had made Okla
homa a prohibitive favorite, it was
a matchup reminiscent of 1985,
when few people gave Villanova a
chance against Georgetown.

The Wildcats had lost two close

games to the Hoyas during the regu
lar season, but they knew how to
play them and put together a per
fect game and one of the most stun
ning upsets in tournament history.

An upset this time would not be
as shocking, although the 35-3
Sooners have been a remarkably
consistent team all season. They
have two big men who can shoot
the ball well in Harvey Grant and
Stacey King, and three perimeter
players — Ricky Grace, Mookie
Blaylock, and Dave Sieger — who
the superstar everyone always ex
pected him to be and partly be
cause Brown has played his best
defensive players, gone strictly to
man-to-man and convinced his
team that the only way to win is to
play stifling defense.

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Undoubtedly, Tubbs would like
to bottle what his team has put
together this season. After losing
three starters off a Final 16 team,
he's starting out, looking like
rebuilding year — or as Tubbs
would call it, "a reloading year."

The Sooners regrouped with ju
nior college guard Blaylock coming
in to pick up the defensive pressure
and with King blossoming into a
star after two years on the bench.
They began to raise eyebrows in
December with astonishing scores:
151-99 vs. Dayton, 152-84 vs. Cen
tury, 109-61 vs. Virginia. After
being picked third, the dominated
the Big Eight and swept through
the conference tournament. Still,
many thought they would get their
comeuppance in the NCAA tour
ney because wild-and-woolly teams
are not supposed to win.

"We may look wild but I'll tell
you, I think our press is the
hardest to coach and hardest to
play there," Tubbs said. "This
team has done a great job with it all
year. We take the approach that we
want to be great in every game. The
only difference now is what's at
stake."

For Manning, the stakes were
simple: For four years, he had been
tabbed the player who would bring
Kansas a national title, and Monday
night was his chance. Since
February, when two major injuries,
two academic casualties and two
discipline problems cost the Jay
hawks six players, he had carried

the team. When assistant coach
R.C. Buford was asked recently if
Manning was thrilled about being in
the Final Four, he shook his
head.

"Danny's on a mission," he said.
"He isn't going to be happy until
it's finished."

Oklahoma was aware of that.
"We know Danny wants it real
bad," King said. "He's such a great
player that in a way I hate to see
him play there," King said. "We're going to check
him out and test him out, right from
the start."

Oklahoma would check and test
and pressure and punish. Kansas
would try to stay cool and find
Manning. Late Monday night, one
team or the other would be celebrating
a championship just a bit
more important than the Big Eight.

On Saturday, when assistant coach
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Herbert von Karajan
Marking 80th Birthday

Herbert von Karajan, who turns 80 on Sunday, has sold an estimated 100 million copies of the 78 recordings he has made in the last half century. The music director of the Berlin Philharmonic since 1953, Karajan now has difficulty in walking. But he still conducts a number of concerts, a few operas and continues to make studio recordings. He divides his time between Berlin, Vienna and his native Salzburg, where this year he is appearing at his Easter Festival as conductor and stage director of a new production of Puccini's "Tosca."

Yuri Lyubimov will return to the Soviet Union to stage a play at the Taganka Theater in Moscow next month. Lyubimov told The Washington Post in a telephone interview from Shangai, West Germany, that he understood that he would be invited to make a 10-day visit to Moscow, beginning May 4. "I must travel as an Israeli citizen," he said. The Soviet government, in 1984, banned Lyubimov's production of "Boris Godunov," which helped prompt Lyubimov to leave Russia. Lyubimov, 70, was stripped of his citizenship while on a tour of Britain. The production will be possible in such a short time because it has already been performed by the Taganka troupe.

"Ishtar" took top honors in the 1987 Most Boring Films of the Year awards. The Boring Institute, the creation of a Maplewood, New Jersey, public relations man, says

Elaine May's desert comedy was the biggest stink in a banner year for boring films. Others on the institute's list of Oscar losers: Sylvester Stallone, most boring actor, for "Over the Top" ("He makes Arnold Schwarzenegger look like Sir Laurence Olivier") and Shelley Long, most boring actress, for "Outrageous Fortune" ("Shelley suffers from terminal cuteness").

Britt Ekland, who has a 23-year-old daughter by the late actor Peter Sellers and a 14-year-old son by the record producer Lou Adler, gave birth to another son in Los Angeles. Ekland, 45, and her musician husband, James McDonald, 27, a former member of the rock group Stray Cats, have been married four years.

ART BUCHWALD

Out to Lunch at Justice

WASHINGTON — "May I speak to the attorney general of the United States?"

"I'm sorry, he is in conference with several lawyers now."

"Justice Department lawyers?"

"No, his own lawyers. They're meeting in regards to the Wedtech case. They want to get that straightened out so the attorney general can devote all his time to defending himself in the Iraqi oil pipeline scandal."

"He's much more active than most attorney generals," I said.

"That's not the half of it. The AG may have to face a special prosecutor for his role in the Contra affair."

"I guess an attorney general's work is never done."

"You'd be busy, too, if every special prosecutor in the country was check to jowl with you."

"Look, I don't want much of his time. I just wish to ask him how he is doing in his fight against organized crime."

"The attorney general has not been able to get around to fighting organized crime because he is too involved in giving depositions regarding his blind trust."

"That shouldn't take him all day."

"You'd be surprised how blind the AG has been concerning his blind trusts."

"Well, you tell him for me it doesn't look nice for the highest law enforcement officer in the land



Buchwald

Garcia Márquez Workshop

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — The Nobel Prize-winning author Gabriel García Márquez is giving a workshop in Havana in which the students will collectively write a television mini-series, said Cuba's Prensa Latina news agency. The dispatch, received here, said the month-long workshop will be at the International School for Cinema and Television. García Márquez is president of the Havana-based Foundation for New Latin American Cinema. Among the sponsors is Robert Redford's Sundance Institute.

PERSONAL MESSAGES

APRIL 5, 1987-1988

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EU

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